



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1948

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D. E. LAWRENCE, B.A., B.Sc. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

NEWPORT:

A. T. W. James, Printer and Stationer
York Place

1049

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: THE MAYOR (*Alderman T. F. MOONEY, J.P.).

Deputy-Chairman: *Councillor Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

Alderman	W. CASEY, J.P.	Councillor	W. T. VAUGHAN
„	*F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.	„	*W. E. GADSBY
Councillor	*A. E. WILLS, J.P.	„	*Mrs. H. R. TAYNTON EVANS
„	*Mrs. LETITIA BELL	„	W. RICHARDS
„	*W. LLOYD JONES		

Co-opted Members

*Dr. J. D. CLINCH

*Dr. W. F. DONAGHY

HEALTH (Maternity and Child Welfare) SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: THE MAYOR (Alderman T. F. MOONEY, J.P.).

Deputy-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. M. J. DUNN

Members of the Health Committee marked *

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman R. S. TYACK

Deputy-Chairman: Councillor F. G. HOPTON

THE MAYOR (Alderman T. F. Mooney, J.P.)	Councillor R. POOK
Alderman Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD	„ PERCY JONES
Councillor A. F. DOLMAN	„ Mrs. TAYNTON EVANS
„ Mrs. LETITIA BELL	„ F. W. BRITTLE
„ R. H. LEY	

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	H. W. Catto, M.D., D.P.H. (to 4th July). D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (apptd. 5th July, 1948).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ...	W. B. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C. W., and Medical Supervisor of Mid- wives	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health	Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. Miss Sadie M. Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. Miss Enid Curran, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.
Tuberculosis Physician (Welsh Regional Hospital Board) ...	A. Carveth Johnson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Consultants:—	
Gynaecologist	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose & Throat Specialist ...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., Ed. D.L.O.
Radiologist	W. H. Hastings, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.E.
Borough Analyst (Part-time) ...	G. Hogan, F.I.C.
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector ...	C. J. Burr, 1,2,3,4.
Sanitary Inspectors	W. J. Griffiths ^{2,3} , F. C. Farthing ^{2,3} , T. W. Harry ² (resigned 31.12.48), F. K. W. Francis ^{2,3} , C. R. Pepperell ^{2,3} , E. V. Collins ^{2,3} (resigned 30.11.48), R. G. Coslett ^{2,3} , J. N. Connell ^{2,3} , D. E. Sheppard ^{2,3} , A. G. Brimble (appointed 1.8.48).
Inspectors of Corporation Houses ...	H. Brambley, F. G. Evans.
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses	Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss M. Oldfield, Miss K. B. Baynam ^{2,5,6} , Miss C. Parker ^{5,6} , Miss T. M. Inns ^{5,6} , Miss B. Hoare ^{5,6} , Mrs. E. Chard, Miss J. I. Lewis ^{5,6} , Miss A. Davies ^{5,6} (resigned 27.6.48), Mrs. S. I. Herritt ^{5,6} , Mrs. D. E. Lewis ^{5,6} , Mrs. J. B. Glover ^{5,6} , Miss M. V. Smith ^{5,6} (resigned 30.5.48), Miss C. M. Heward ^{5,6} , Miss A. Jones ^{5,6} (apptd. 2.2.48).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF — continued.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	...	Miss K. B. Baynam 2,5,6.			
Nurse for Infectious Diseases	...			Mrs. F. M. Matthias			
Municipal Midwives	...	...	...	Superintendent: Miss M. M. Goodwin.			
				No. on 1st January, 1948	...	...	12
				No. resigned during year	...	...	2
				No. appointed during year	...	...	4
				No. on staff, 31st Dec., 1948	...	...	14
Clerical:—							
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	W. H. M. Jones.			
Deputy Chief Clerk	...	...	...	E. de Lloyd, M.B.E.			
				W. J. Croker, H. F. Davies, A. G. Reece,			
				R. H. Gower, K. J. Whitcutt, M. Palmer,			
				A. D. Williams, L. A. Cann, Miss D. M.			
				Cobb, Mrs. D. Dickinson, Mrs. B.			
				Farthing, Miss S. Thompson, Mrs. E. S.			
				Morgan.			
Sanitary Section	Inspectors'		Clerical				
	...	...	...	A. J. Rowe, H. M. Harris, R. Hayward,			
				Mrs. B. E. Brittle, Miss H. E. Morgan,			
				Miss D. I. Barrington, Miss F. E. Davies,			
				Miss J. Collins.			
Clerical Assistant (M. & C.W.)	...			Miss H. H. Waldron, Miss B. M. Pierce,			
				Mrs. B. E. Cable, Miss L. Everson, Mrs.			
				F. Gregory, Miss M. Porter.			
Domestic Help Organiser	...			Miss A. B. Davies.			
Mental Health:—							
Duly Authorised Officers	...			R. H. Davies, P. D. C. Stokes.			
After Care Worker (part-time)	...			Miss F. P. Taylor.			
Supervisor Occupation Centre	...			Miss H. Wade.			
Assistant Supervisor	do.	...		Miss A. M. Fuller.			
Lay Assistant	do.	...		Miss G. E. Berry.			
Part-time Assistants:—							
Orthopaedic & Nurse Masseuse	...			Miss V. Gillman Jones, C.S.M.M.G.			
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse	...	...		Mrs. A. J. Witts (temporary).			
Clerical (M. & C. W.)	...	...		Miss E. Harris and Miss M. Huntley.			

¹ Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

² Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Insp. Joint Board.

³ Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

⁴ Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

⁵ State Certified Midwife.

⁶ Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

FOR 1947 & 1948.

Area of Borough (Land and Water)	7,873 acres	
	1947	1948
Population (estimated)	100,710	104,600
Density (persons per acre)	12.79	13.3
Dwelling-houses (estimated at June 30th)	23,854	24,513
„ „ Void (included in above)	72	46
Average number of occupants per dwelling-house ...	4.22	4.32
New Dwelling-houses rated (<i>less</i> houses de-rated) ...	289	659
Live Births (nett)—No.	2,283	2,121
Rate	22.67	20.27
Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No.	1,326	1,112
Rate	13.17	10.63
Infant Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No. ...	140	96
Rate per 1,000 births	61.3	45.3
Total Zymotic Death-rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum	1.48	1.00
Death-rate for seven principal Zymotic Diseases ...	.38	.24
Rateable Value at March 31st	†£766,785	£745,156
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	†£3,049	†£2,948
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	†17/6	£1

† At March 31st, 1949.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE.
NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1948. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

AREA OF BOROUGH.

By the Newport Extension Act of 1934, which became operative 1st April, 1935, the area of the Borough of Newport was increased from 5,020 acres to 7,873 acres—an addition of 2,853 acres.

This is the fifth extension of the Borough that has taken place. It will be of interest to compare the essential statistics at the dates these extensions were made:—

Year of Extension ...	1832	1877	1889	1904	1935
Area ...	938	2,734	4,924	5,020	7,873
Population ...	7,062	32,953	49,910	72,420	97,500
Number of Houses .	?	4,856	7,970	12,450	21,734
Birth Rate ...	?	40.87	33.6	32.48	16.96
Death Rate ...	?	27.31	17.5	15.63	12.38
Infant Mortality ...	?	167.8	161.8	153.9	70.3

The new areas added in 1935 comprise:—

Old Authority	Parish	Area in Acres
Magor Rural District Council.	Part of Christchurch	1060
St. Mellons Rural District Council—		
	Part of Bettws	...
	„ Malpas	...
	„ St. Woolos	...
	Total	...
		2853

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Extended Borough at the middle of 1948 was 104,600, an increase of 3,890 compared with the figure for 1947. This estimate of Newport's population is used, states the Registrar-General, for the purpose of calculating birth and death rates.

DWELLING-HOUSES. — From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 667 new houses had been rated during the 12 months ended June 30th, 1948, and 8 had been taken off the rates. This gives a nett increase of 659 houses. The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 24,513, of which 46 were void. The number of void houses on June 30th, 1947, was 72. By December 31st the number of houses had increased to 24,924. In addition, 11 houses had been erected outside the Borough.

At June 30th the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 4.32, compared with 4.22 last year, and the density of population (*i.e.*, persons per acre) was 13.3 as against 12.79 in 1947, 12.57 in 1946, 11.97 in 1945, 11.95 in 1944, 11.98 in 1943, 12.07 in 1942, 12.20 in 1941, and 12.27 in 1940. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report. Central Ward had the highest number of persons per dwelling-house—5.14; Alexandra Ward came next with 5.05; Liswerry had the lowest—3.86 persons per house. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 6.4 in Liswerry and Alexandra Wards to 47.8 in Central and Victoria Wards.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1949, was £745,156; the sum represented by a penny rate was £2,948, and the Rate for the Financial Year, £1 in the £.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	20.3
Still birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	23.5
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	10.63
Deaths from Puerperal causes —	
Puerperal Sepsis	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births. .46
Other Puerperal Causes	.92
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age —	
All infants per 1,000 live birth	45.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live birth	46.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21.0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)...	...	...	...	...	187
„ „ Measles (all ages) .....	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	...	...	...	...	20

REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS

2,121 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 20.27 per 1,000 of the population compared with rates of 22.67 in 1947, 22.75 in 1946, 18.70 in 1945, 21.36 in 1944, 19.72 in 1943, 18.31 in 1942, 17.02 in 1941, 16.77 in 1940, 15.46 in 1939, an average of 16.79 during the five years 1938-42 and of 21.04 during the quinquennial period, 1943-47. The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1948 was 17.9, and in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 20.0.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1948 was 4.5 per cent.—a lower percentage than the average of 5.9 for the five years 1943-47. The figures for previous years were 5.1 in 1943, 5.8 in 1944, 9.2 in 1945, 5.5 in 1946, and 3.9 in 1947.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The number of premature babies notified during 1948 whose mother is normally resident in the Council's area ... 243

No special form of transport has yet been provided for the conveyance of these infants to hospital.

The Hospital Authority notifies this Department of the discharge of all infants and mothers, thus enabling the Health Visitor to follow up all these cases.

Total number of premature babies notified during the year:—

(i) Born at Home	59
(ii) Born in Hospital or Nursing Home	216

Number of those born at Home:—

(i) Nursed entirely at Home	57
(ii) Died during the first 24 hours	6
(iii) Survived at the end of one month	49

Number of those born in Hospital or Nursing Home:—

(i) Died during the first 24 hours	10
(ii) Survived at the end of one month	200

STILLBIRTHS.

51 Stillbirths (all of whom were legitimate) were registered, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of .49. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .42 and in the 126 Great Towns .52.

The proportion of births belonging to the Stillborn category was 23.5 per 1,000 births (live and still) compared with the previous year's figure of 26.3. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 total births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924, 40.77; 1926-1930, 41.11; 1931-1935, 43.0; 1936-1940, 38.5; 1941-1945, 32.8; and for the past five years it was 27.8.

INFANT MORTALITY

96 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 45.3 per 1,000 live births, compared with 61.3 in 1947, 57.3 in 1946, 62.4 in 1945, 51.7 in 1944, 48.9 in 1943, and with 56.3 and 66.3 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1943-47 and 1938-42 respectively. In England and Wales the rate of Infantile Mortality was 34 during 1948, and in the Great Towns 39. The following Table shows the chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years locally. The most unsatisfactory feature continues to be the large proportion of the deaths due to Prematurity, Wasting Diseases and Congenital Defects—conditions operating before birth; deaths from Respiratory Diseases and Diarrhoeal Diseases caused more deaths than usual, but there was a diminution in the number of deaths from "Common Infectious Diseases," and Venereal Diseases disappeared as causes of death.

INFANT MORTALITY

CAUSES OF DEATH

WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908—1912		1913—1947		1948		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	3.1	1.8	4	4.2	1.9
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	13.6	7.7	18	18.8	8.5
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	31.2	17.6	23	23.9	10.8
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	24.2	13.6	29	30.2	13.7
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	.7	.4	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	.5	.3	1	1.0	.5
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	18.8	10.7	18	18.8	8.5
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.2	.1	—	—	—
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	7.7	4.3	3	3.1	1.4
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	56.4	96	100	45.3
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	3.3	1.8	1	1.0	.5
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem	—	—	4.5	2.5	6	6.3	2.8

†Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Compared with the previous five-yearly period, five of the groups show a decreased rate, and four an increased rate.

Age at Death.

For the purpose of further analysis, the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups, and the following figures are given for comparison.

Age Group.	Percentage of total Infant Deaths		Per 1000 Live Births	
	1948	Previous 5-yearly average	1948	Previous 5-yearly average
Under 1 month ...	47.9	51.8	21.7	28.9
1 to 3 months ...	16.7	20.4	7.5	11.6
3 to 6 months ...	19.8	15.3	9.0	8.6
6 to 12 months ...	15.6	12.4	7.1	7.1

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

MORTALITY AMONG ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—The death-rate of Illegitimate Infants was 21.0 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 86.2 per 1,000 during the previous five years. In 1947 the rate was 45.4; in 1946, 96.0; in 1945, 67.9; in 1944, 94.8, and in 1943, 63.2. There has been little, if any, change in the mortality rate among these children over a long period of time.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There were no cases notified during the year, compared with a rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths of 3.54 during the previous five years and with 1.71 last year. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 6.89 and for the 126 Great Towns 8.90.

DEATHS.—There was 1 death from Sepsis (an abortion), and 2 from "Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition." The death-rate from Maternal Causes was 1.38 per 1,000 live and still births.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales were: Puerperal Sepsis (including abortions with Sepsis), 0.24; other causes, 0.78; total Maternity Mortality, 1.02.

The figures given below show the rates for Newport over a series of years and for England and Wales since 1943. From them it will be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in the rates in quinquennial periods since 1896 in Newport's maternal death-rates.

Period.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births					
			Sepsis		Other Puerperal Causes		Total	
							Newport	England & Wales
			Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate
1896—1900	..	...	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60
1910—1914	...	..	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95
1922—1926	...	...	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31
1927—1931	...	...	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52
1932—1936	...	...	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.00
1937—1941	...	...	1.6	1.01	3.6	2.27	5.2	3.28
1941—1945	...	..	1.6	0.86*	1.6	0.86*	3.2	1.72*
1943—1947	...	..	1.2	0.57*	1.0	0.48*	1.2	1.07*
Year 1943 { Including abortions			1	0.52*	1	0.52*	2	1.04*
{ excluding abortions			—	—	1	0.52*	1	0.52*
" 1944 { Including abortions			2	0.97*	1	0.49*	3	1.46*
{ excluding abortions			—	—	1	0.49*	1	0.49*
" 1945 { Including abortions			—	—	2	1.10*	2	1.10*
{ excluding abortions			—	—	2	1.10*	2	1.10*
" 1946 { Including abortions			2	0.86*	—	—	2	0.86*
{ excluding abortions			1	0.43*	—	—	1	0.43*
" 1947 { Including abortions			2	0.85*	—	—	2	0.85*
{ excluding abortions			—	—	1	0.43*	1	0.43*
" 1948 { Including abortions			1	0.46*	2	0.92*	3	1.38*
{ excluding abortions			—	—	2	0.92*	2	0.92*

* Rate per 1,000 live and still births.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 1,828 or 76.3 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure is slightly above the percentage for 1947, which was 75.3 per cent.

58 new Expectant Mothers attended the Centres in addition to 54 on the books at the end of last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were: At the Clinic, 8,379; at Centres, 185; Total, 8,564. 681 visits by Health Visitors were paid to Expectant

mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. It is to be deplored that time cannot be found for systematic lectures, only personal talks being possible at odd times.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on the staff is heavy. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 13 births (9 non-residents) were registered there, of which 3 were still-born. At St. Woolos Hospital 1,078 births were registered, of which 32 were stillbirths; all except 14 were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 1,091 registered births at Public Institutions. There has been a continuous increase in the number of births at St. Woolos Hospital, particularly since 1939.

There were 3 registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year, in addition to two registered for medical and surgical cases. 491 births occurred in the former; 195 were non-residents.

In all, 1,582 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered, or 66.3 per cent. of the total births.

FEES PAID BY L.A. TO DOCTORS "CALLED IN" BY MIDWIVES

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1948) to £608 16s. 6d. for 211 patients; the cost was higher than for 1947.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits and Re-visits			Visits and Re-visits	
	1947	1948		1947	1948
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	726	681	Infants ..	10,286	9,439
Other Mothers ..	213	314	Children 1 5 years	14,831	15,111
Total ...	939	995	Total ...	25,117	24,550

	1947	1948
Total Visits, including Re-visits ...	26,056	25,545

The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly HOME VISITING. It is fundamental to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, and implements the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 203). Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," HOME VISITING serves a valuable purpose in obtaining knowledge of many cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

CHILDREN ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE

5,302 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres. The Total attendances recorded were 10,400. 15,111 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under five years at the Clinic and Centres, including Orthopædic and Auxiliary Clinics, were 32,851, compared with 32,011 in 1947, 32,653 in 1946, 30,338 in 1945, 37,037 in 1944, and 34,915 in 1943.

INFANT FEEDING

90.5 per cent. of the newly-born infants were visited during 1948.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

	1948 per cent.	Average previous 5 years per cent.
Breast Milk only	75.8	72.2
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	5.2	4.6
Total wholly or partly Breast-fed	81.0	76.8
Artificial Food only	18.0	21.2
Too weak to take nourishment	0.9	2.1

The proportion of babies that received breast milk shows an increase on the previous five years. 16.6 per cent. of the babies were fed on cows' milk—16.5 per cent. receiving it in its dried form.

Enquiries were made in reference to 81 deaths under six months of age. In 31, or 38.3 per cent., of these deaths the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment; in 14 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained.

17 of the 81 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 18 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of six months in reference to 1,813 infants showed that 13.9 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with 14.8 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at six months of age is much lower than it used to be. In 1914 it was 73.7 per cent.; in 1924, 61.4 per cent.; in 1934, 54.4 per cent., and during the five years 1943-47 the annual average was 24.8 per cent.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEW-BORN

1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified, or 0.47 per 1,000 registered live births, compared with an annual average of 2.16 per 1,000 births during the previous five years.

The case was treated in Hospital.

Enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed at the end of the year that the vision of the child was unimpaired.

60 other cases of inflamed eyes, all of which were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition.

47 of these suspicious cases were treated by their own doctors; the 13 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

MIDWIFE'S REPORT

At the beginning of the year there were 39 Midwives on the Register. During the year 7 new names were added to the Register, 9 midwives left the town, 5 midwives re-registered, and 3 did not notify their intention to practice, so that at the end of the year there were 39 midwives on the Register.

4 Maternity Nurses registered during the year for the first time, under the new C.M.B. Rules.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the midwives on the district was 828. In 193 of these cases medical practitioners had been engaged prior to the confinement, while in the case of 276 other mothers medical aid was called in. These figures do not include the births which took place at St. Woolos Hospital and the Royal Gwent Hospital.

The Grange Maternity Home was responsible for 248 cases, and the Elizabeth Rutter Maternity Home for 230 cases.

14 Municipal Midwives are employed. Three midwives were appointed during the year to replace vacancies. One of these remained for a short time only, and one other midwife resigned during the year.

2 Municipal Midwives were sent for Post Graduate Courses.

The Municipal Midwives attended 600 cases. Gas and Air Analgesia was given in 122 cases. All our Municipal Midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and facilities are provided for the transport of the apparatus.

Of all of 39 practising midwives, 24 are totally dependent on their practice for a living and 15 partially so.

All the midwives hold the C.M.B. Certificate, and 34 are also State Registered Nurses.

One midwife in private practice attended over 200 cases, 8 midwives attended over 50 cases, 2 midwives 50 cases, and 9 midwives attended less than 10 cases during the year.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives (excluding public institutions) were as follows:—

<i>For the Mother</i> ...	315	Individuals ...	276
During pregnancy ...	97		
During labour ...	190		
During puerperium ..	28		
<i>For the Child</i> ...	113	Individuals ...	99

BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES

Delay in sending for medical aid ...	1
Delay in notification of having sent for medical aid ...	3
Delay in notification of Liability to be a source of infection ...	3
Delay in notification of substitution of Artificial Feeding ...	7
Failure to notify having sent for medical aid ...	1

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives made 73 visits.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE MIDWIVES' PRACTICE.

	In Practice	In Home of Midwife
Measles ...	4	1
Mumps ...	—	2
Chicken Pox ...	7	—
Pemphigus ...	2	—
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1
Pneumonia ...	—	1
Mastitis ...	2	—
Influenza ...	1	—

Adequate precautions to prevent the spread of infection was taken in all those cases.

NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS

24 stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. According to the midwives' records, the causes of stillbirths were as follows:—

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	...	...	...	7
Maceration	...	...	...	...	...	10
Abnormal Presentations	...	...	...	...	...	4
Reasons unknown	...	...	...	...	...	3

Housing difficulties, and the lack of help in the home, makes hospital provision essential for a large number of mothers.

The number of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives was less in 1948 than in 1947.

The majority of mothers are making earlier arrangements for their confinement and thus have the benefit of supervision from their midwives for a longer period during their pregnancies.

REPORT OF LADY MEDICAL OFFICER. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The facilities provided under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme have been those of previous years, but from the advent of the National Health Service on July 5th certain arrangements came into force which had a direct effect on the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

From the 5th July, 1948, all mothers could have free medical care for their children and themselves from their own doctors, and many have taken advantage of that service. The fact that parents can have medical care for their sick children, without having to count the cost of that care, is, perhaps, one of the greatest benefits of the new Health Service, as it will allow of earlier treatment and will be a big factor in further improving the health of the children, and will help to reduce the infant mortality rates and that of the children under 5 years of age also.

Under the new Health Act mothers can have free medical care during pregnancy and confinement from their own doctors. For some weeks the new arrangement did not affect the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics, but gradually the attendances increased.

As in previous years the demand for hospital accommodation for confinements has been a very heavy one. Although one would prefer to see normal confinements taking place in the mothers' homes under the care of a midwife, the unsuitability of many of the homes for this purpose renders hospital accommodation imperative.

Since the 5th July mothers are finding it less expensive financially to have confinements in hospital than in their own homes, and some who previously would not have asked for hospital care are now demanding it on account of this financial reason. It does seem a pity that a mother is penalised financially by having her confinement at home.

To the hospitals already overburdened with patients, and consequently having to discharge mothers on the 10th day after confinement or earlier, this increasing demand for maternity hospital care is a very serious problem. The earlier return to home duties from hospital, and the care of a small baby is a very great strain on the mother.

The majority of the mothers make preparations in early pregnancy for their confinements, and this allows of more prolonged supervision of their health and of their receiving earlier the extra ration allowances granted by the Ministry of Food to expectant mothers, all of which has done much to improve the health of the babies and of the mothers themselves, and has prevented some of the complications which accompany labour.

Visiting in the homes by the Health Visitor is of very great importance, for there the difficulties of the individual mother are more easily understood and thus more helpful advice can be offered.

Under the new Health Act the duties of the Health Visitor have been very considerably extended. She is now responsible not only for visiting the mother and also of children under school age, but for after-care visits to patients of all ages discharged from hospital and those under medical care at home, and for visits to the aged. In all those visits her work is co-ordinated with that of the nurses of the Home Nursing Scheme.

At the present time there is a shortage of Health Visitors, and those extra duties required of the Health Visitor mean that she has less time to devote to visits to mothers and to children under school age, but her follow up of after-care visits will do much to accelerate the return to health of the sick and in an indirect way may have a beneficial effect on the health of the children.

For many of the mothers difficulties are still very great—the housing shortage, which necessitates sharing of homes and the rearing of children in cramped conditions with lack of proper washing and cooking facilities, and where children have no space for play, and where the mother has to restrain the children continually so that others in the home may not be disturbed, is a very great strain on the mothers, and it is a great credit to them that many of them are bringing up clean and healthy children under such difficult and distressing conditions.

The employment of married women with young children is not in the interests of the young children, as the continuous care given by the mother is so necessary in those early years.

It has been interesting to see the improvement in health of the children of those families who have been moved to the new housing estates. The freedom and the easier conditions of living have improved not only the children, but also the mothers, and this in spite of the fact that it has involved a higher expenditure in the weekly household budget.

Attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres is encouraged, and has increased during the year. At the Centres medical and nursing advice is available for the mothers, and it is interesting to see the improvement which has taken place during the years of the Service in the clothing and in the general appearance of the children.

Mothers show increasing interest in the diet of the children, and are more generally interested in health matters and in the prevention of illness.

As in previous years the health of the children compares favourably with that of the mothers. The priority rations given by the Ministry of Food has done much to secure this improvement in the children, but the mothers frequently share their own extra rations with the other members of the family, and consequently do not benefit as they should from the extra allowances.

Many mothers show signs of extensive dental caries, and it is hoped that the Priority Dental Scheme for mothers and children which has been inaugurated in conjunction with the School Dental Service will make mothers more anxious to receive treatment and improve their dental condition.

NURSING HOMES (Sections 187-195, Public Health Act, 1936)

There were three Maternity Homes and two Nursing Homes on the Register at the beginning of the year.

These Homes are inspected regularly. Any lapse in administration of the Homes is immediately dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health and the appropriate remedy insisted upon.

THE "REST" (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOMES, PORTHCAWL

4 patients were admitted to this Home during the year and derived benefit in health from their sojourn there.

Several mothers, who would have been suitable for convalescence at this home were unable to accept accommodation owing to their inability to make suitable arrangements for the care of their children during their absence from home.

THE CLINIC

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC—NEW PATIENTS DURING 1948

Affections							Mothers
General advice—no apparent disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Defective Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Respiratory Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Toxæmia of Pregnancy—Urinary affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Heart affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Gastro Intestinal affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Gynæcological conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Deformity of Pelvis—history of previous difficult confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Skin affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Abnormal presentations	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Affections of Thyroid Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
							<hr/> 1,275

In addition 374 old patients attended during the year also.

33 patients from the Ante-natal Clinic were referred for examination by Dr. Glyn Morgan, the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic.

7 mothers were X-rayed by Dr. Hastings.

MATERNITY PROVISION

At St. Woolos Hospital beds are provided for the treatment of complicated cases of Pregnancy and Labour, or where there is overcrowding in the homes.

1,136 patients were admitted to St. Woolos Hospital during the year.

897 were sent in on account of unsuitable home conditions. 117 mothers were admitted for treatment during pregnancy, of these 9 were in during pregnancy only, 83 were re-admitted for confinement, and 25 were confined while receiving treatment in hospital.

73 abortions and miscarriages were treated in St. Woolos Hospital.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is a joint one between the Education Authority and the Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) Sub-Committee, and provides for the treatment of all school-children as well as for children under five years of age. It is administered by the Health Committee.

Three medical sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The Orthopædic Surgeon, Mr. Parker, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, attends periodically at the Clinic to see new cases and to supervise the after-care of old cases. Special cases are also seen by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, where all necessary X-ray examinations are made.

Operative and conservative treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, and at Crossways Convalescent Home. The shortage of beds in those hospitals has resulted in a very lengthy waiting list for operation, and therefore a great delay in admission of cases for treatment.

Six sessions weekly are devoted to the treatment of patients by massage and remedial exercises.

All appliances and special boots are manufactured at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. Artificial limbs are supplied by the Ministry of Pensions. During the year Mr. Parker held 4 sessions at the Clinic in Newport.

PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO THE PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL

Children under school age, 20 (of these 3 were day cases).
Schoolchildren, 5.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES

Maternity and Child Welfare

Cases

Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	179
Flat Feet	...	...	40
Talipes—Equino Varus	...	...	16
Torticollis	...	...	31
Genu Valgum	...	...	21
Bow Legs	...	...	8
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	15
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	1
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	...	4
Postural Deformities	...	...	16
Hammer Toes	...	...	9
Coxa Vara	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations	...	...	7
Nothing abnormal found	...	...	20

363

Schoolchildren

Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	1
Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	81
Pes Cavus	...	...	4
Flat Feet	...	...	134
Spinal Curvature	...	...	51
Genu Valgum	...	...	25
Apophysitis Heels	...	...	3
Talipes	...	...	5
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	5
Perthé's Disease	...	...	2
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	3
Schlatter's Disease	...	...	3
Hammer Toes	...	...	11
Spastic	...	...	2
Synovitis—Knee	...	...	1
Ankle	...	...	1
Hallux Rigidus	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	12
Nothing abnormal found	...	...	22

369

TOTAL ATTENDANCES					Including Massage	Massage Only
Infants	...	...	...	...	846	190
Children	...	...	...	...	998	152
Schoolchildren	...	...	...	...	4,041	2,121
					<hr/> 5,885	<hr/> 2,463

Appliances were supplied to 5 children under school age and to 10 schoolchildren. 5 schoolchildren were supplied with artificial limbs.

Special alterations were made to boots in a large number of cases at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

167 plasters were applied at the Clinic.

There was a considerable increase in the number of new cases in the under 5 age group. The majority of those cases were of children transferred from the Infant Welfare Centres, and fortunately the defects were not of a severe character.

The difficulty in getting good shoes is still a problem, and this is most evident in the older school girls, many of them wearing shoes quite unsuitable for the structure of their feet.

AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

Mr. Sutton is in charge of the Aural Clinic provided for all children up to 16 years of age and saw 48 cases belonging to the Maternity & Child Welfare Service. 16 patients were operated on for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. These operations were performed at St. Woolos Hospital.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, in charge of the Eye Clinic for all children up to 16 years of age, saw 78 new cases and re-tested 56 others.

DENTAL TREATMENT

A Priority Dental Scheme for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age has now been arranged for in conjunction with that of the School Dental Service, and is operated by the Senior School Dental Officer.

During the year 22 mothers and 32 children received dental treatment.

Reference is made elsewhere in the Report, by the Senior School Dental Officer, in regard to the work carried out during the period 5th July to 31st December, 1948.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

The following is a summary of the attendances at the various Clinics :

Ante-natal Clinic	...	...	...	...	7,299
Sunlight Clinic	...	...	...	...	3,767
Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	...	3,422
Massage Clinic	...	...	...	...	2,463
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	...	...	1,475
Other attendances at the Clinic	...	...	...	...	1,432

THE CENTRES

There were two sessions weekly at Alexandra, Central, Liswerry, and Caerau Centres. Three sessions at Maindee and Beechwood Centres and one session weekly at Maesglas, Malpas and Crindau Centres.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON CENTRE REGISTERS AT END OF YEAR

Mothers	Infants	Children 1-5 years	Total
3,887	1,510	3,493	8,890

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS

Mothers	Infants	Children 1-5 years	Total
1,237	1,617	268	3,122

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE CENTRES

Mothers	Infants	Children 1-5 years	Total
3,737	11,439	4,309	19,485

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CENTRES

Mothers	Infants	Children 1-5 years	Total
29,139	25,618	7,048	61,805

The attendances at the Centres have increased as compared with 1947 when the total attendances were 59,463.

The Dental and Maternity Clubs which had been carried out under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee by members of the Committee who attend the Centres, or by a member of the Staff if no Voluntary Worker is present, lapsed on the inauguration of the new Health Service, but the Fireguard Club was continued.

We are much indebted to the ladies of the Voluntary Committee for the interest which they take in the welfare of the mothers and we are especially appreciative of those who find it possible to attend the Centres regularly to help with the work there.

Although much of the facilities originally supplied through the Voluntary Committee Funds are now provided for under the new Health Scheme, it is hoped that the ladies of the Voluntary Committee will still give their help at the Centres as their interest and help is much appreciated by the mothers and staff attending the Centres.

I wish also to record my appreciation of the help given by all the members of the Staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

The following is the Report of Dr. E. Curran :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION

During 1948 treatment was given twice weekly—on Mondays and Fridays, both morning and afternoon.

222 children under 5 years of age were treated (197 new cases and 25 old cases). 2 mothers were also treated.

Cases were referred to the Clinic from the Welfare Centres, the Orthopædic Clinic and, in a few instances, by General Practitioners.

Conditions treated by U.V.R. were as follows :—

						New		Old
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	13
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	9
Respiratory conditions	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	1
Amyotonia	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Alopecia	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	—
Recurrent Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	—
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	1
						<hr/> 197	...	<hr/> 25

Total Sessions ... 192.

Attendances—	Infants	Mothers	Children
	375	25	2,348

RICKETS — 112 CASES

In this group the cases presented one or more of the following signs; hypotony of muscles, underweight, widely-opened fontanelle, bowed tibiae, delay in sitting up, delay in walking, late dentition, protuberant abdomen, calcaneo valgus.

	Cases
Bowed Tibiæ occurred in	51
Wide Fontanelle	46
Enlarged Abdomen	10
Calcaneo Valgus	10
Pigeon Chest	4
Delayed Walking	11
Hypotony of Muscles	35

If any of these children were not already taking Cod Liver Oil or other form of Vitamin D (halibut oil or Adexolin) they were strongly recommended.

Results of U.V.R. :—

Total, 112 cases.

68 improved.

9 showed no improvement.

30 cases could not be assessed as attendance was poor.

5 are continuing treatment.

DEBILITY — 77 CASES

Most cases followed an Infectious Disease or Pneumonia (6).

Others included 4 associated with Congenital deformity of the heart.

Improvement was assessed by satisfactory gain in weight, improvement in general appearance and attitude of mother—if she felt happier about the child.

30 cases improved.

10 cases showed some improvement.

26 cases—very poor attendance and so no opportunity to benefit from treatment.

5 showed no improvement.

5 discontinued treatment, *e.g.* left the district, etc.

1 is continuing treatment.

ALOPECIA

3 cases treated and in all cases showed improvement.

2 mothers also treated for Alopecia (i) expectant (ii) post-natal. Both showed satisfactory and rapid improvement.

RECURRENT TONSILLITIS — 8 CASES

- 3 cases showed marked improvement.
- 1 case improving but did not complete course.
- 3 cases showed no improvement.
- 1 case very poor attendance.

RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS — 17 CASES

- 8 suffered from recurrent colds—
 - 2 cases improved after 2 courses.
 - 2 cases improving—still under treatment.
 - 3 cases—attendance too poor to be of benefit.
 - 1 case discontinued.
- 8 cases of Bronchial Catarrh—
 - 4 cases showed marked improvement.
 - 1 case improving but did no complete course.
 - 1 case showed no improvement after prolonged treatment.
 - 2 others—attendance too poor to be of benefit.
- 1 case of Asthma—
 - Treatment discontinued as child developed Scarlet Fever.

AMYOTONIA (Weakness of general musculature)

- 4 cases (i) associated with primary amentia.
- (ii) a mongol.

Both showed slight general physical improvement and the mother in each case felt she was doing something for the welfare of a substandard child and are continuing treatment.

In the 2 other cases where the mental outlook is better the physical improvement has been more marked.

SCOLIOSIS — 1 CASE

This case stopped attending but was not showing any improvement.

SCHOOLCHILDREN

During the year 56 cases attended. 37 were new and 19 old cases.

Cases treated were:—

	New	Old	Attendances
Cervical Adenitis	2 ...	4 ...	169
Debility and Nervous Debility	21 ...	10 ...	538
Respiratory Conditions	9 ...	3 ...	179
Alopecia	— ...	1 ...	59
Rheumatism	2 ...	— ...	123
Pyrexia of Unknown Origin ...	1 ...	— ...	18
General Adenitis	1 ...	— ...	21
Underweight	1 ...	1 ...	25
	<hr/> 37 <hr/>	<hr/> 19 <hr/>	<hr/> ... 1,034 <hr/>

RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS — 12 CASES

9 cases of Bronchial Catarrh.

1 case of Bronchitis following Pleurisy.

2 cases of Bronchiectasis.

6 cases of Bronchial Catarrh showed improvement also 1 case of Bronchiectasis which went to Sully for lung operation. The 2nd case of Bronchiectasis stopped attending.

The case of Bronchitis following pleurisy showed improvement.

Other 3 cases stopped attending.

ALOPECIA — 1 CASE

Prolonged treatment but no improvement.

RHEUMATISM — 2 CASES

Attendance was good and both showed improvement, although in one case improvement was only slight.

CERVICAL ADENITIS — 6 CASES

T.B., 3 cases. Non-T.B, 3 cases

Of the T.B. cases 1 was given both local and general treatment.

All 3 showed definite improvement and one is continuing treatment.

Of the Non-T.B. cases 1 stopped attending; 2 others improved.

DEBILITY AND NERVOUS DEBILITY — 31 CASES

Most cases followed the Infectious Disease and Pneumonia (5).

1 case followed T.B. Peritonitis.

18 cases showed improvement.

5 cases showed some improvement.

3 cases no improvement.

5 cases stopped attending.

UNDERWEIGHT — 2 CASES

(i) is continuing treatment.

(ii) showed no improvement.

GENERAL ADENITIS

1 case which showed improvement.

PYREXIA OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

1 case—no improvement.

AUXILIARY CLINIC

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that during the year 185 new cases attended at the Clinic. Of these 164 were expectant mothers; 15 were non-expectant; 1 child and 5 infants.

171 were found to be suffering from conditions other than venereal disease, 5 had Gonorrhœa and 9 had Syphilis. 3 infants were found to have venereal disease—congenital syphilis 2; gonorrhœa vulvo-vaginitis 1.

Conditions for which treated :—

Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Pruritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rectocele and Cystocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Vulvo-Vaginitis (Not G.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Retroversion	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mucous Polyp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Recto-vaginal Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salpingitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nil abnormal found	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

185

Total attendances, 1,475. Sessions, 101.

The Clinic is held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at the same time and in the same building as the Ante-natal Clinic. The majority of the cases seen at the Auxiliary Clinic have been referred from the Ante-natal Clinic. In all cases blood tests for Gonorrhœa and Syphilis are taken. During the past year 261 such tests were done.

Comparison of attendances for previous five years:—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa	Non-Venereal	Total
1943 • ...	46	170	1,469	1,685
1944 ...	67	123	984	1,174
1945 ...	75	28	1,064	1,167
1946 ...	110	97	1,494	1,701
1947 ...	124	37	1,014	1,175
1948 ...	288	32	1,155	1,475

The attendances at the Clinic have been fairly well maintained and those for Syphilis have been more than in previous years mainly due to increase in the number of cases. There is, however, still some lapsing in attendances of these cases in spite of repeated home visits and postal reminders.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Return of services provided by or on behalf of the Council as Local Health Authority and of the work done.

BIRTHS

Number of Births notified in the Authority's Area during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:—

(a) Live Births, 1,074. (b) Still Births. 25. (c) Total, 1,099.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS — *i.e.*, Babies weighing 5½lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of period of gestation. Stillbirths excluded.

(a) Number of Premature Babies notified during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, whose mother is normally resident in the Authority's Area 111

(b) Total number of Premature Babies notified during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, who were born:—

(i) At Home 23

(ii) In Hospital or Nursing Home 100

- (c) The number of those born at Home who were nursed entirely at Home 21
- (d) The number of those born at Home and nursed entirely at Home:—
- (i) Who died during the first 24 hours 1
- (ii) Who survived at the end of one month 20
- (e) The number of those born in Nursing Homes:—
- (i) Who died during the first 24 hours 7
- (ii) Who survived at the end of one month 88

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements	Domiciliary Confinements	Institutional Confinements
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of cases notified during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	1	—	—	—
Number of case removed to hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the period **5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.**

MATERNAL DEATHS

- (a) Number of women confined at Home or in Nursing Homes who died in, or in consequence of childbirth IN THE AREA during the period **5TH JULY, 1948, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1948:—**
- (i) From Sepsis — Confined at Home *1
- Confined in Nursing Homes ... Nil
- (ii) From Other Causes — Confined at Home ... Nil
- Confined in Nursing Homes ... Nil

(b) Number of women who died :—

(i) At Home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 1
(ii) In Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii) After removal to an Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

* Air embolism following an attempt to procure an abortion on herself.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

(1)	(2) Number of Clinics provided at end of year (whether held at Infant Welfare Centres or other premises).	(3) Number of sessions now held per month at Clinics included in col. (2).	Number of Women in Attendance		(5) Total number of attendances made by women included in col. (4) in period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.
			(4) Number of women who attended during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.	(5) Number of women included in col. (4) who had not previously attended an Ante-natal Clinic during current pregnancy or a Post-natal Clinic after last confinement.	
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY'S CLINICS:					
Ante-natal Clinics	1 at 27 Clytha Park Road	28	1,003 [9]	589 [9]	3,843 [9]
Post-natal Clinics	—	—	—	—	—
CLINICS PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:					
Ante-natal Clinics	—	—	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics	—	—	—	—	—

Small figures in brackets are women examined post-natally at Ante-natal Clinic, and are included in other figures.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AT THE MOTHER'S HOME OR THE PRACTITIONER'S SURGERY UNDER ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE AUTHORITY

No arrangements were made under this heading during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.

DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT
31ST DECEMBER, 1948. (Under Education Authority.)

	Number	Number of Approved Places		Number of Children on the Register at the end of the Year		Average Daily Attendance since 5th July, 1948	
		0—3	3—5	0—3	3—5	0—3	3—5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
a) Nurseries Maintained by the Council	8	—	240	—	223	—	22.9
b) Nurseries Maintained by Voluntary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*List showing Names and Addresses of the Day Nurseries
in Column (2)*

Alexandra Nursery	Mendalgief Road.
Corporation Road Nursery	Milner Street.
Rockfield Street Nursery	Rockfield Street.
Powell's Place Nursery	Powell's Place.
Eveswell Nursery	Eveswell Infants' School, Chepstow Road.
Maesglas Nursery	Maesglas Junior School.
St. Woolos Nursery	St. Woolos Infants' School, Stow Hill.
Kimberley Nursery	Kimberley Park, Malpas Road.

DAILY MINDERS PROVIDED BY THE AUTHORITY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

(a) Number of Minders ... Nil. (b) Number of Children cared for ... Nil

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION (OTHER THAN MOTHER AND BABY HOMES)
PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT OR NURSING MOTHERS AND FOR YOUNG
CHILDREN UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.
Nil.

DOMESTIC HELPS

(a) Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1948:—

(i) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(ii) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

(b) Number of cases where Domestic Helps were provided under the
above arrangements during the period 5TH JULY, 1948, to 31ST
DECEMBER, 1948 40

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

(1)	Number of Centres provided at end of year.	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month at Centres in col. (2).	Number of Children who attended Centres in col. (2) during period 5th July, 1948 to 31st December, 1948	Number of Children who first attended the Centres during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, and who on the date of their first attendance were:—*		Number of Children included in col. (4) who at end of year were:—		Total Number of Attendances made by Children included in col. (4) in the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.	
				Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Local Health Authority Centres	9	68	6,835	718	778	1,510	3,493	13,005	3,283
Centres provided by Voluntary Organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excluding children who attended before 5th July, 1948, or who had previously attended a Centre in another district.

List showing the Names and Addresses of the Centres in Column (2)

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
CRINDAU	Crindau Gospel Hall, Malpas Road.	—	Thursday
CENTRAL	Wrenford Memorial Hall, Commercial Street.	Wednesday	Wednesday
ALEXANDRA	Alexandra Road Baptist Schoolroom, Alexandra Road.	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	Corporation Road Baptist Church.	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAINDEE	Caerleon Road Presbyterian Schoolroom	Thursday	Thursday Friday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Chapel Schoolroom, Kenilworth Road.	Monday Thursday	Monday
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road.	Monday	Monday
MALPAS	Malpas War Memorial Institute.	—	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas' Church, Maesglas.	Friday	—

HEALTH VISITING

(1)	Number of Health Visitors employed at end of year		Equivalent of whole-time services devoted by Health Visitors included in cols. (2) & (3) to Health Visiting (all classes, including attendance at Infant Welfare Centres)	Number of Visits paid by Health Visitors included in columns (2) and (3) during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.							
	Whole-time on Health Visiting	Part-time on Health Visiting		Expectant Mothers *		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 to 5		Other Classes	
				First visits†	Total visits	First visits†	Total visits	First visits†	Total visits	First visits	Total visits
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Local Health Authority	9	4	11 ³⁸ / ₃₃	208	266	899	4395	394	7339	643	4702
Voluntary Organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES: * These figures do not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor, who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

† Excluding cases which are known to have been previously visited in another district and cases visited before 5th July, 1948.

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

No Homes were provided by the Authority or Voluntary Organisations during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CIRCULAR 2866)

A Social Worker is employed by the Authority for the purpose of Circular 2866.

DENTAL CARE

The following is the Report of Mr. W. G. Clarkson, Senior School Dental Officer:—

Dental examination and treatment for the ante-natal, nursing and pre-school patient during 1948 has been a continuation of the scheme carried out in previous years, namely, the reference of patients from Maternity and Child Welfare Centres to private dental practitioners.

In preparation for the commencement of the new Health Act on the 5th July, 1948, contact was made with local dentists and sixteen agreed to give priority of treatment to this class of patient. From this date, therefore, all patients attending the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics who were found to be in need of dental treatment were referred by the Clinic Medical Officer to this list of sixteen or to the patients' own private dentists.

Dental treatment carried out previous to 6th July was very meagre, being confined to extractions for the relief of toothache.

The following table contains a summary of the work of the sixteen private dentists between the 5th July and 31st December, 1948, and refers to treatment either completed or approved by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and in process of completion.

Number of Patients Examined				Treatment Completed or Authorised								
Ante-Natal	Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children	TOTAL	Total No. Treated	Fillings		Extractions		General Anaesthetic	Other Operations	New Dentures	Repaired Dentures
					Temporary Teeth	Permanent Teeth	Temporary Teeth	Permanent Teeth				
11	4	11	26	26	5	17	47	52	13	6	4	1

In addition to the above, 6 pre-school children were treated at the School Dental Clinic for the relief of toothache involving 7 extractions and 6 administrations of Gas Anaesthesia.

In order to satisfy the requirements of the new Health Act with its emphasis on dental priority of treatment, and the examination by a dentist of all Ante-natal patients following their first visit to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, the Health Committee decided, after exploring other ways, to try for a period of three months in the first instance a Dental Service of two evening sessions per week for the ante-natal and nursing mothers.

The first session of this Service was held on 5th January, 1949, and was given at the School Dental Clinic. The staff consists of the Senior School Dental Officer and his Dental Attendant with the services of a Medical Officer as Anaesthetist when required.

Owing to the shortage of staff in the School Dental Service it was found impossible to make arrangements for the examination and treatment of the adult patients during morning and afternoon School Sessions but the pre-school children are to have arrangements made for treatment to fit in with those for children attending maintained schools.

The above arrangements with permission for use of School Dental premises and staff had the approval of the Education Committee.

This new venture, although not considered entirely satisfactory in meeting the requirements of the new Health Act, is at least a start in the right direction, and if, at the end of the initial three months period, sufficient demand is forthcoming for its continuation, then the foundation of a Dental Service for the Priority Classes will be there to be built upon and extended.

The Health Committee, looking to the future with optimism, have already made arrangements for the equipping of one of two additional Dental Surgeries to be added to the present block of buildings at the School Clinic. The aim of the future is a joint service for the school children and Maternity and Child Welfare patients—each class having its dental examination and treatment carried out at sessions during the day time, with pre-school children having periodic examinations at least every six months following the age of two or three years.

Until such a scheme is working in fully staffed and equipped Clinics throughout the country there is little hope of attaining that desirable state—a nation with sound teeth.

MIDWIVES' ACTS, 1902-1936

Return by Local Supervising Authority.

1. MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

	Number of Maternity Cases in the Area of the Local Supervising Authority Attended by Midwives during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.					
	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Total	
	As Midwives (1)	As Maternity Nurses (2)	As Midwives (3)	As Maternity Nurses, (4)	As Midwives (5)	As Maternity Nurses (6)
1) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	207	40	—	—	207	40
(2) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations—						
(a) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act, 1946) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	482	53	482	53
(4) Midwives in Private Practice ...	54	39	68	158	122	197
Totals ...	261	79	550	211	811	290

2. MIDWIVES

Number of Midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority who were:—

(a) Employed by Voluntary Organisations as Domiciliary Midwives OTHERWISE than under arrangements made with the Health Authority under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act Nil

(b) In private practice as:—

(i) Domiciliary Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	6
(ii) Midwives in Institutions, <i>i.e.</i> , Nursing Homes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	11

3. MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1918

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the period 5TH JULY, 1948, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1948, under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives' Act, 1918, by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary Cases:—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	...	...	...	...	...	10
(ii) Others	...	...	...	...	...	162
Total	...	...	...	...	...	172

(b) For cases in Institutions 56

4. ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESICS

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board:—

(i) Domiciliary	...	...	...	...	...	14
(i) In Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21

(b) (i) Facilities are provided to enable Municipal Domiciliary Midwives practising in the area to attend courses of instruction in the administration of Analgesics in for the purpose. All the Municipal Midwives have attended such a course.

(ii) Facilities are not provided to enable Domiciliary Midwives practising in the area to attend courses of instruction in the administration of Analgesics *on the district* under schemes approved by the Central Midwives' Board (see the Board's Circular Letter of 21st May, 1947).

(iii) Number of Domiciliary Midwives trained under (ii) above during the period 5TH JULY, 1948, to 31st DECEMBER, 1948 ... Nil

(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics being used by Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Authority, or employed by Voluntary Organisations in the Authority's Area ... 4

(d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Midwives in domiciliary practice during the period 5TH JULY, 1948, to 31st DECEMBER, 1948 ... 50

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(1)		(2) Number of Vehicles at 31st December, 1948.	(3) Total number of Calls during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.	(4) Total number of Patients carried during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.	(5) Number of Accident & other Emergency Calls included in col. (3) during period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.	(6) Total Mileage during period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.
Directly Provided Service	Ambulances	4	3,668	3,967	332	26,227
	Cars	1	331	414	—	3,891
Agency Service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—
Supplementary Service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—

HOME NURSING

(1)	Number of Home Nurses employed at 31st December, 1948.		Equivalent of Whole-time Services devoted by Home Nurses included in cols. (2) and (3) to Home Nursing.	Number of Visits Paid by Home Nurses included in cols. (2) and (3) during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.	Number of Cases Attended by Home Nurses included in cols. (2) and (3) during the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948.
	Whole-time on Home Nursing (2)	Part-time on Home Nursing (3)			
Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Organisations by Agreement with the Authority	9	5	12	37,320	1,111

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

	Number Registered at 31st December, 1948.	Number of Children provided for.
Premises	Nil	—
Daily Minders	Nil	—

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES (SECTIONS 187 TO 194 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936). RETURN OF THE WORK OF THE AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

	Number of Homes	Number of BEDS provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes First Registered during the year	—	—	—	—
Homes on the Register at the end of the year	5	26	35	61

ACTION DURING 1948

Number of applications for registration refused	...	...	Nil
Number of exemptions granted under Section 192 (1) (including renewals)	...	...	Nil
Number of exemptions withdrawn under Section 192 (2)	...	...	Nil
Number of registrations cancelled under Section 188	...	...	Nil
Number of appeals by aggrieved persons to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, under Section 189 (3)	...	...	Nil
Number of cases in which fines were imposed	...	...	Nil
Number of inspections	...	...	22
Number of registered Homes not inspected	...	...	Nil

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

1. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

(a) Children under 5.

Facilities are provided at all the Infant Welfare Centres and at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for the immunisation of all children up to 5 years. Particulars of the places where these Centres are held and the time of the sessions will be found under Infant Welfare Centres on page 31.

In addition to the above, the Council have made arrangements for the carrying out of immunisation in individual cases by general practitioners taking part in the Council's Scheme.

(b) Children of School Age.

Facilities are provided for the immunisation of children of school age at the School Clinic, 26 Clytha Park Road. The same arrangements as for children under 5 also apply to children of school age, as regards individual immunisation by general practitioners taking part in the Council's Scheme.

Sessions are arranged at the School Clinic according to the number requiring immunisation. If necessary, immunisation can be carried out at the Schools.

Arrangements exist at the School Clinic for giving reinforcing injections to children primarily immunised in infancy.

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1948

Number of Children who completed a Full Course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents).		
Age at date of Final Injection.		Total
Under 5	5 to 14	
1571	93	

Total Number of Children who were given a Secondary or Reinforcing Injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course).

901

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children at 31st December, 1948, who had completed a course of Immunisation AT ANY TIME BEFORE THAT DATE (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1934).

Age at 31.12.48 ... i.e. born in year...	Under 1 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5 to 9 1939-43	10 to 14 1934-38	Total under 15
Number Immunised ...	993	1,235	863	1,040	1,228	5,881	6,256	17,496

During the year, 1,664 children were immunised—1,571 under 5 years of age and 93, 5 years and over. It is calculated that 59.3 per cent. of the children under 5 years of age and 83.3 per cent. of the children 5-15 years of age in Newport were immunised at December 31st, 1948.

The propaganda campaign—distribution of leaflets and public appeals—was continued throughout the year.

A supply of immunisation products for general practitioners is kept at the Health Department.

2. SMALL POX VACCINATION.

Infant Vaccination.—The Council have made arrangements for the carrying out of Infant Vaccination with general practitioners taking part in the Council's Scheme. It is not proposed to have any sessional arrangements in respect of vaccination against Small Pox in the ordinary way. Should circumstances arise, emergency sessional arrangements would then be arranged. Leaflets stressing the need for early vaccination of infants, are distributed by Midwives and Health Visitors in the course of their visits.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING PERIOD
5TH JULY, 1948 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

Age at 31st December, 1948 i.e. born in years ...	Under 1 1948	1 to 14 1944 to 1947	5 to 14 1934 to 1943	15 or over before 1934	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	35	5	6	1	47
Number Re-Vaccinated ..	—	2	1	22	25

NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING PERIOD:—Nil.

MENTAL HEALTH

1. ADMINISTRATION

- (a) The Committee dealing with Mental Health is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and the constitution is as follows:—

Chairman : The Mayor, Alderman T. F. Mooney.

Deputy Chairman : Councillor Mrs. M. J. Dunn.

Alderman W. Casey, J.P.

Councillor A. E. Wills, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. Letitia Bell.

Councillor Lloyd Jones.

Councillor R. Gadsby.

Dr. J. B. Clinch.

Dr. W. F. Donaghy.

The Committee meet bi-monthly commencing in January.

- (b) There are eight persons employed in the Mental Health Service consisting of:—

Medical Officer of Health.

Two Duly Authorised Officers.

One Female Social Worker employed part-time in connection with welfare and aftercare work of Mental Health.

Staff at Occupation Centre:—

One Qualified Supervisor.

One Assistant Supervisor.

One Lay Assistant.

One Caretaker/Cook.

- (c) Close co-ordination is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committees. The Medical Officers at St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital are consulted in cases of difficulty.

Liaison is maintained with the Mental Hospital through the Duly Authorised Officers and the Social Worker, the latter having performed similar duties for many years.

Supervision of patients on trial and on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives, would be carried out by the members of Mental Health Service Staff, but at the moment we have no such case in our area, but we have four cases placed in other areas with whom close touch is maintained.

- (d) There are no duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.
- (e) Both the Duly Authorised Officers (who were previously engaged in the Social Welfare Department) were on appointment referred to St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital for a preliminary course of training before undertaking their duties. It is proposed to allow students in training for Mental Health work to attend the Occupation Centre for instruction.

Arrangements are being made in conjunction with the National Association for Mental Health for receiving such students during the coming year.

2. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

- (a) UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946 (5TH JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1948).

The work of prevention, care and aftercare of Mental illness has been undertaken by the Duly Authorised Officers and the Social Worker. Visits in this connection amount to 212. Knowledge of all the available Social Services, both National and Local, close contact with the Ministry of Labour, Trade Unions and various industrial concerns, has been found invaluable in the endeavour to make a sound unified Mental Health Service.

Personal contact with the patient, his family and his affairs has proved one of the greatest factors.

These Officers have also undertaken, as part of their duties; the visiting of Mental Defectives. During the same period 104 visits were made. Frequently it has been found possible to benefit their lot by invoking help, or special consideration, from the Services enumerated

- (b) UNDER THE LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS OF 1890 AND 1930 the number of patients certified amounted to 20. In the endeavour to interpret the Acts in the light of the new Mental Health Service, certification has been avoided where there has been an alternative solution. In many instances patients have been prevailed upon to enter hospital voluntarily and in other cases certification was not warranted.

Matters pertaining to receiverships, pensions and statutory benefits were also dealt with, and arrangements made for the safe custody of patients' personal effects.

- (c) UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913-1938.

(i) ASCERTAINMENT, AND (ii) GUARDIANSHIP AND SUPERVISION.

The total number of defectives ascertained to be subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts is 149, provided for as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions	34	23	57
On Licence from Institutions ...	3	1	4
Placed under Guardianship ...	8	9	17
Placed under Statutory Supervision	30	40	71

Four new cases were dealt with during the year in the following manner:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions	—	—	—
Placed under Guardianship ...	—	1	1
Placed under Statutory Supervision	1	2	3

Of the 71 cases under Statutory Supervision, 11 were awaiting removal to Institutions, at the end of the year.

(iii) TRAINING.

The following are particulars relating to the attendance of patients training at the Occupation Centre:—

No. of Sessions on which Centre was opened	408
No. of Patients on Register on 1st January, 1948 ...	31
No. of Patients on Register on 31st December, 1948 ...	31
Total Attendance during the year	10,550
Average Attendance	25

3. AMBULANCE SERVICES

The Ambulance Service for mental patients is provided by the Ambulance Service organised under Section 27 of the Act. Where transport from the Ambulance Service is not available or suitable, taxis are engaged.

The transport of mental defectives, unable to travel by ordinary means of transport to and from the occupation centre is at present undertaken by taxis, but provision is being made for a small covered wagonette capable of taking 10 to 12 persons, to undertake this work in the near future.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SECTION 47)

It was not necessary to take any action by the Council under this Section during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS

The total deaths registered numbered 1,261; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,112. This afforded a death-rate of 10.63, compared with 13.17 in 1947, 12.76 in 1946, 12.46 in 1945, 12.37 in 1944, 12.05 in 1943, 10.98 in 1930, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.98 in 1910. The average for the last five years was 12.56, and for the past 10 years, 12.77.

The average death-rate in the 126 Great Towns of England and Wales for 1948 was 11.6.

509 deaths, or 45.8 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, St. Woolos Hospital, 350; Royal Gwent Hospital, 99; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 20; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 40. In addition, 207 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 152; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 4; St. Woolos Hospital, 23; Public Works and Places, 7; and in Private Institutions, etc., 21. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was lower than in 1947, when it was 48.1 per cent.; the proportion of such deaths have increased considerably of recent years. In 1925 it was only 24.3, and in 1915, 22.0 per cent. This indicates that the public are coming to rely more and more on Hospitals in cases of serious illness.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 109, or 9.8 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 592 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 53.2 per cent. of all the deaths.

The increase in the proportion of the total deaths that were over 65 years of age and the decrease in the proportion that were under 5 years of age which have been such marked features in the mortal statistics in recent years are still evident, as the following figures show:—

		Percentage of Total Deaths	
		Under 5 years of age	65 years and over
1900	...	45.21	15.63
1910	...	34.38	21.62
1920	...	26.99	23.80
1930	...	12.86	36.89
1940	...	12.94	46.00
1943	...	9.86	47.01
1944	...	10.65	48.20
1945	...	11.66	51.23
1946	...	12.20	50.67
1947	...	11.70	53.77
1948	...	9.80	53.24

HEART DISEASES, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 273, a rate of 2.61 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 3.97). It is noteworthy that 193 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER.—187 deaths occurred with a death-rate of 1.788 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.656 per 1,000 for the previous five years. The 1948 rate was lower by .049 per 1,000 than for 1947 but .132 per 1,000 above the last five-yearly average. The disease was more fatal in males—121 deaths; the deaths of females number 66. The sites most commonly affected in males were the lungs and mediastina, and in females the generative organs. The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (as with the rest of the country generally) will be seen from the following figures:—

Average Death-rate (per 1,000 living) in five yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	...	1.302
1935—1939	...	...	...	1.597
1940—1944	...	...	...	1.601
1945—1947	...	...	...	1.656

The crude death-rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1947 was 1.858 per 1,000 of the population.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 123 deaths—a death-rate of 1.176. Of these, 43 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 80 to Bronchitis, etc. The death-rate of 1.176 is lower than the average rate of 1.435 for the past five years.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 46, or 4.1 per cent. of the total deaths. 12 of these were due to suicide and 2 to homicide.

Inquests were held in 59 instances, or 5.3 per cent. of the total deaths. 44 (4.0 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after post-mortem examination.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic nature numbered 105 compared with 149 in 1947, and an annual average for the past five years of 146 deaths. The Zymotic death-rate was 1.00 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past five years was 1.51. These diseases accounted for 9.4 per cent. of the total deaths. The 105 deaths were caused by the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 65 (lungs 59, other forms 6); Measles, 1; Influenza, 3; Zymotic Diarrhœa, 20; Venereal Diseases, 6; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 2; Whooping Cough, 4; Puerperal Fever 1; Septicæmia, 1; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1; and other Infective and Parasitic Diseases, 1. Tuberculosis and Influenza together were responsible for 64.8 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The following figures show the remarkable reduction that has taken place in the number of deaths from Zymotic or Preventable Diseases during the past 50 years in Newport:—

Five Yearly Periods	Yearly Average Death-rate
1896—1900	... 4.79
1906—1910	... 3.36
1916—1920	... 3.27
1926—1930	... 2.23
1936—1940	... 1.54
1940—1944	... 1.56
1943—1947	... 1.51

The Influenza death-rate of 0.03 in Newport was the same as that for the Great Towns.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES — DEATH RATE, 191.

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhœa and Enteritis were 20. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison, the death-rates from Diarrhœa under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births for a number of years are given.

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years being:—

Period	Rate per 1,000 births
1911—1915	... 21.81
1916—1920	... 8.87
1921—1925	... 7.52
1926—1930	... 6.18
1930—1934	... 4.67
1935—1939	... 5.08
1940—1944	... 4.84
1942—1946	... 5.91
1943	... 5.91
1944	... 5.97
1945	... 9.07
1946	... 4.47
1947	... 14.90
1948	... 9.40

The Diarrhœal death-rate among children under 2 years in the 126 Great Towns was 4.5 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 3.3. compared with 9.4 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates considerably from year to year; the figure for the past year shows an increase compared with previous years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

On November 8th, 1939, the Public Health (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations came into force in Newport, making these diseases compulsorily notifiable by the Medical Attendant.

Table 9 shows the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and particular non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the Education Welfare Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases coming to their knowledge. By these means early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained and close co-operation with the School Clinic completes the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

Further measures are taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in Schools such as (1) Routine Swabbing of school contacts with cases notified as Diphtheria and of the whole class when more than one case occurs, (2) the disinfection of school premises when necessary, (3) Immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

CHICKEN POX.

During the year 676 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 646 in 1947, 235 in 1946, 212 in 1945, 1,090 in 1944, and 346 in 1943. 596 of the cases were among school children and 74 among children under school age. There were 6 cases among adults. The schools affected will be seen in Table 9. The rules for exclusion from schools laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

MUMPS.

467 cases were reported during the year, compared with 183 in 1947, 361 in 1946, 185 in 1945, 157 in 1944, and 699 in 1943.

SCABIES.

The number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Department during 1948 was 156, compared with 257 in 1947, 452 in 1946, 623 in 1945, 829 in 1944, 689 in 1943. Of the 156 cases, 2 were above and 9 below school age, 47 were in the Boys' Department of the Schools, 62 were in the Girls' Departments and 36 were in the Infants' Departments. Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children and 154 cases were dealt with there during the year.

All notified cases were visited at their homes by a Health Visitor to advise the parents or guardians; they were followed up until cured. For cases that are persistently neglected in their own homes, whether adults or children, facilities are available for their treatment at St. Woolos Hospital.

The extent to which the various schools were affected by minor infectious and contagious diseases is set out in Table 9.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Measles and Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications received from doctors during 1948 was 1,608, compared with 1,624 in 1947, 776 in 1946, 2,301 in 1945, 1,048 in 1944 and 1,658 in 1943.

VISITS AND DISINFECTION.

No fewer than 10,198 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Health Visiting Staff. Apart from disinfestation, 593 houses (1,300 rooms) were disinfected, 2,483 articles were removed for steam disinfection.

1,631 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; 377 verminous houses (542 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department or under the supervision of, and with materials supplied by the Department.

WHOOPING COUGH (Death-rate 0.038).

640 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these 364 cases were notified by doctors. The disease was more prevalent than during the previous year, when 359 cases were recorded. The yearly average for the previous five years was 375 cases. 356 of the cases were under school age and 259 were in the infants' departments of the schools. There were 4 deaths. The death-rate from this disease in 1948 in England and Wales and in the 126 Great Towns was 0.02.

MEASLES (Death-rate 0.010).

910 cases were recorded, of which 630 were notified by doctors, compared with 1,592 during the previous year. This gives a case-rate of 8.70 per 1,000 of the population. The yearly average number of cases for the five-yearly period 1943-1947 was 1,132 (case-rate 11.72).

Of the 910 recorded cases 533 were under five years of age, 368 were school children (340 in infants' departments) and 9 were above school age. There was 1 death. The death-rate in England and Wales is not yet available.

GERMAN MEASLES.

Although this is not a notifiable disease, all such cases discovered among school children are reported by the Education Welfare Officers. 8 cases were reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER. (Death-rate, Nil).

The incidence of this disease increased during 1948, 348 cases being notified compared with 248 in 1947, 190 in 1946, 234 in 1945, 296 in 1944, and 294 in 1943.

The Ward with the highest case-rate was St. Woolos, 5.679, whilst St. Julians had the lowest, 1.878.

The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred, in fact there has not been a death from Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1938.

253 or 72.70 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed at the parents' special request, and the Department satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP (Death-rate Nil).

Only 18 cases were notified, compared with 21 in 1947, 97 in 1946, 60 in 1945, 82 in 1944 and 56 in 1943, and with an annual average during the past five years of 63. There were no deaths in Newport, compared with 0.00 for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns. All of the cases were treated in hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts, 4 "carrier" cases were discovered, of whom 3 were isolated in hospital.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER. (Death-rate Nil).

(Under this head Para-Typhoid A and B are also included).

No cases were notified during the year.

The annual average number of cases of these diseases notified during the previous five years was 2.0.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Death-rate 0.019).

4 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 8 in 1947, 4 in 1946, 6 in 1945, 4 in 1944, and 3 in 1943. All of the patients were treated in hospital and there were 2 deaths. In not a single instance was the source of infection discovered. The case-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.038 in Newport compared with 0.03 in England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns. The death-rate

from the disease was 0.019 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.052, the annual average for the past five years. The death-rate for England and Wales is not available.

TUBERCULOSIS

[Death-rate—All forms, 0.621 (Lungs, 0.564; Other Forms, 0.057)]

DEATHS

The figures given below show the death-rates from Pulmonary, Non-Pulmonary and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis in Newport and in England and Wales for the year 1948 and for a series of past years for comparison. It will be seen that the 1948 rates for Newport for "Pulmonary" and "Non-Pulmonary" Tuberculosis were considerably lower than in 1947.

Tuberculosis Death rates (per 1,000 of Population).

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	ALL FORMS		
	Newport		Newport	England & Wales	Wales & Mon'shire
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...	...
1933-37	0.862	0.136	0.998	...	...
1938-42	0.79	0.062	0.854	...	...
1943	0.827	0.085	0.912	0.67	0.75
1944	0.786	0.064	0.850	0.63	0.71
1945	0.784	0.106	0.890	0.62	0.72
1946	0.747	0.162	0.909	0.55	0.68
1947	0.715	0.129	0.844	0.55	0.69
1948	0.564	0.057	0.621	0.51	0.63

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past ten years. :—

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1939	115	37	152
1940	134	57	191
1941	127	42	169
1942	146	32	178
1943	149	51	200
1944	195	46	241
1945	151	31	182
1946	120	33	153
1947	131	35	166
1948	114	22	136

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1948
at various age groups.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
5—	5	...	2	3	1	...	1	...
15—	14	15	3	3	3	6	1	1
25—	9	17	2	4	6	12	...	1
35—	14	9	...	1	5	1	...	1
45—	10	2	...	...	11	3	...	...
55—	9	3	...	...	5	2	...	...
65 and upwards	5	2	...	...	3	1	...	...
Total	66	48	7	15	34	25	2	4

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS

Of the 114 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1948, 88 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 77.2 per cent., compared with 77.1 per cent. in 1947, 79.2 per cent. in 1946, 83 per cent. in 1945, 86 per cent. in 1944, and 84 per cent in 1943.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 22 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 19 or 86.3 per cent. were alive at the end of the year. This compares with 68.6 per cent. in 1947, 75.7 per cent. in 1946, 83.9 per cent. in 1945, 87 per cent. in 1944, and 84.3 per cent in 1943.

As to notifications received after the death of the patient in 1948, the percentage was 2.9; in 1947, 3.01 per cent.; in 1946, 5.1 per cent; in 1945, 2.7 per cent.; in 1944, 2.0 per cent.; and in 1943, 3.5 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS—ALL FORMS

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the Health Department at the end of the year was:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	442	347	789
Non-Pulmonary	112	128	240
All Forms	554	475	1,029

During each of the previous five years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was: 1947, 1,009; 1946, 993; 1945, 1,068; 1944, 1,021; and 1943, 1,059.

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals of Both.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In-door Occupations	29	44	4	8	85
Out-door Occupations	20	2	1	...	23
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	6	1	...	...	7
School Children	5	...	2	3	10
Under School Age	...	...	...	4	4
No Occupation	6	1	...	...	7
Total ...	66	48	7	15	136

The Returns of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board (Tuberculosis Division) show the number of admissions of tuberculous patients to Institutions for the County Borough during the year:—

Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
154	26	180

compared with 199 Pulmonary and 28 Non-Pulmonary in 1947.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit did not carry out any work in the Newport area during 1948.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year:—

Erysipelas	...	...	...	16 cases
Pneumonia-Influenzal	...	...	...	19 „
Acute Primary	...	...	...	68 „
			—	87 „
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	2 „
Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	1 case
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1 „
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	1 „

LABORATORY WORK

During 1948, 2,544 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department, compared with 2,114 in 1947. The following is a summary of the work done:—

FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—Throat and Nose Swabs, 204; Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli, 6; Specimens for Gonococci, 1; Other Specimens, 8. Total, 218.

SCHOOLS.—Swabs from Contacts, 92; Suspected Cases of Diphtheria, 281; Other Specimens, 34. Total, 407.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 2; from Suspected cases, 67; and from Contacts, 218; Smears for Gonococci, 237; Other Specimens, 414. Total, 938.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL CASES.—Throat and Nose Swabs, 946; Other Specimens, 35. Total, 981.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY

The Town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The Mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

MORTUARY STATISTICS

			Average previous				
			10 years	1947	1948		
Bodies removed to Mortuary	73.4	...	74	...	63
Number of Post-Mortems	57.1	...	57	...	51
Inquests <i>re</i> above	29.8	...	27	...	23

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS

The following is a summary of the reports of Mr. George Hogan, F.I.C., the Borough Analyst:—

During the year 1948, 590 samples have been examined, details of which are as follows. Of these, 311 were Informal or trial samples, and they were submitted by your Officers.

MILK.—Of the 239 formal samples of milk for sale to the public, 220 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the “Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939,” but the remaining 19 samples failed to reach the required standard, this amounting to 7.95 per cent. of the Milk

samples analysed. 15 of the samples, which failed to conform to the requirements of the Regulations, were deficient in Fat to the extent of 8.67; 26.00; 10.00; 20.30; 3.00; 16.30; 5.00; 13.30; 14.30; 8.00; 16.00; 5.67; 13.33; 4.00; and 14.67, and the remaining 4 samples were deficient in Fat to the extent of 15.70; 27.70; 9.67; and 5.33 parts per cent., and in Solids not Fat to the extent of 0.47; 1.06; 0.35 and 1.76 parts per cent. respectively.

Classified in the usual manner, the following details show the composition of the milk samples:—

According to Content of Fat—

Under 3 p.c.	3-3.49 p.c.	3.5-3.99 p.c.	4-4.49 p.c.	4.5 p.c. & over
19	137	54	17	12

According to Content of Solids not Fat—

Under 8.5 p.c.	8.5-8.69 p.c.	8.7-8.89 p.c.	8.9-9.09 p.c.	9.1 p.c. & over
5	59	102	59	14

and the average composition was:—

Fat 3.48 p.c. Solids not Fat 8.76 p.c. TOTAL SOLIDS 12.25 p.c.

which is quite satisfactory and above the minimum required by the Regulations. Each sample has been examined for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter, which were found to be absent in each case.

In addition to the above, 16 "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken during the year. Of these samples, 9 were deficient in Fat to the extent of 12.00; 17.00; 9.70; 22.70; 17.00; 17.70; 16.70; 6.00 and 6.30 parts per cent. and 2 samples were deficient in fat to the extent of 1.00 parts per cent. each and in Solids not Fat to the extent of 1.17 and 0.47 parts per cent. respectively.

In view of the fact that 11 of the "Appeal" samples showing deficiencies were the source from which 15 of the unsatisfactory samples of milk for sale to the public were derived, these 15 cannot be regarded as adulterated. Therefore, only 4 milk samples sold to the public during the year are reported as adulterated.

Of the remainder of the samples examined during the course of the year, comprising a large variety of foods, beverages, and medicinal preparations, 325 proved on analysis to be genuine and of satisfactory quality, and 10 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Thus of a total of 590 samples submitted, 40 were found to be unsatisfactory, of which 9 only are reported as being adulterated, so that the percentage of adulteration throughout the year amounted to 1.52 per cent.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN, WITH RESULTS.

(A) INFORMAL

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
MILK PRODUCTS—2		
Milk	1	Genuine
Malted Milk	1	"
PUDDING STUFFS—25		
Sponge Mixture	5	"
Golden Raising Powder	2	"
Cake Flour	1	"
Pudding Mixture	4	"
Macaroni	3	"
Barley Crystals	1	"
Barley Flour	1	"
Arrowroot	1	"
Scone Mixture	1	"
Soya Flour	2	"
Flour	2	"
Glen-cetti Pearls	1	"
Junket Powder	1	"
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS—22		
Curry Powder	4	Genuine
White Pepper	5	"
Mustard	2	"
Ground Ginger	1	"
Pudding Spice	1	"
Pickling Spice	2	"
Mixed Spice	1	"
Stuffing	2	"
Black Pepper	2	"
Salt	1	"
Herbs	1	"
POTTED MEAT, FISH, ETC.—18		
Prawn	1	Genuine
Herring Spread	1	"
Cod Roe Paste	1	"
Fish Paste	8	"
Soup	1	"
Meat Paste	1	"
Spaghetti in Sauce	1	"
Pate de Foie	1	"
Herrings in Sauce	1	"
Tomato Paste	2	"
		Contained 160 parts and 120 parts per million respectively of copper expressed on the dried paste.

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
SUNDRIES—50		
Gravy Browning	4	Genuine
Dried Eggs	2	"
Corn Flakes	1	"
Barley Flakes	1	"
Baking Powder	4	"
Essence of Rennet	1	"
Forcemeat	1	"
Gelatine	1	"
Essence	3	"
Soup Powder	2	"
Groats	1	"
Ground Cinnamon	2	"
Mashed Potatoes	2	"
Caraway Seeds	2	"
Sauce	4	"
Chutney	2	"
Meat Extract	2	"
Gravy Salt	2	"
Cochineal	1	"
Dried Peas	2	1 sample had a pungent irritating smell due to contamination by a trace of unidentified foreign matter.
Lemonade Crystals	1	Genuine
Spinach	1	"
Tea Tablets	1	"
Egg Substitute	1	Deficient in CO ₂ having presumably deteriorated during storage.
Apricot Puree	1	Genuine
Custard	1	Infested with meal mite (tyroglyph farinae).
Sugar	1	Contaminated by foreign substance. Unfit for human consumption.
Edible Cake Decorations	1	Genuine
Vinegar	1	"
Nutmeg	1	"
BEVERAGES—20		
Cocoa	2	Genuine
Coffee	1	"
Minerals	17	1 contained only 3.8 lbs. sugar instead of 7½ lbs. per 10 gallons.
DRUGS—9		
Bicarbonate of Soda	4	Genuine
Borax	2	"
Epsom Salts	1	"
Castor Oil	1	"
Health Salts	1	"
ICE-CREAM—165		
Ice-cream	165	71 reduced methylene blue in 2 hrs. or less 1 contained too much colouring to test 1 contained 18.4% of total solids.

(B) FORMAL

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER TAKEN	RESULT
Milk	255	4 Adulterated = 1.57%
Beer	16	Genuine
Whisky	2	"
Rum	1	"
Gin	2	1 Adulterated
Soft Drinks	2	2 "Genuine"
Custard Powder ...	1	"
Grand Total		Formal Informal Total
Number of Samples taken		279 311 590
Number Genuine		*272 304 576
Number Unsatisfactory		— 5 5
Number Adulterated		7 2 9
Percentage Adulterated		2.50% 0.64% 1.52%

*Includes 26 samples of milk which, whilst not conforming to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939," were proved as being samples of milk as it came from the cow. See pages 58 and 59.

Results of the Analysis of 255 Samples of Milk :—

Article Submitted for Analysis.	Result of analysis, showing whether the Sample was Genuine or Adul- terated, and if Adulterated, what was the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Observations
225 Milk	Conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939."	
1 Milk No. 89	8.67% Deficient in Fat	No proceedings instituted
1 " No. 115	26.00% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 116	10.00% " " "	See Nos. 119-122, 123-125
1 " No. 117	20.30% " " "	See Nos. 132 and 133
1 " No. 118	3.00% " " "	See No. 129
1 " No. 119	16.30% " " "	In course of delivery
1 " No. 120	5.00% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 121	13.30% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 122	14.30% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 123	12.00% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 124	17.00% " " "	"Appeal to Cow" sample
1 " No. 125	9.70% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 129	22.70% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 132	8.00% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 133	17.00% " " "	In course of delivery
1 " No. 134	15.70% " " "	"Appeal to Cow" sample
	0.47% Deficient in Solids not Fat	In course of delivery
1 " No. 135	16.00% Deficient in Fat	" " "
1 " No. 136	27.70% " " "	" " "
	1.06% Deficient in Solids not Fat	" " "

Article Submitted for Analysis.	Result of analysis, showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated, what was the nature and extent of the Adulterated.	Observations
1 Milk No. 139	17.70% Deficient in Fat	"Appeal to Cow" sample
1 " No. 140A	16.70% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 141A	6.00% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 142A	6.30% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 176	5.67% " " "	" " "
1 " No. 436	13.33% " " "	No proceedings instituted
1 " No. 449	4.00% " " "	See Nos. 449-451, 458-9
1 " No. 450	9.67% " " "	In course of delivery
	0.35% Deficient in Solids not Fat	" " "
1 " No. 451	5.33% Deficient in Fat	" " "
	1.76% Deficient in Solids not Fat	" " "
1 " No. 458	1.00% Deficient in Fat	" " "
	1.17% Deficient in Solids not Fat	"Appeal to Cow" sample
1 " No. 459	1.00% Deficient in Fat	" " "
	0.47% Deficient in Solids not Fat	" " "
1 " No. 545	14.67% Deficient in Fat	Proceedings instituted

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF LAW.

(A) BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
19.11.48	Gin	488	Deficient in Proof Spirit to the extent of 8.4%.	Defendant fined £5.
31.12.48	Milk	545	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 14.67 parts per cent.	Defendant fined £1.

(B) OTHER THAN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

31.5.48	Orange Squash	227	Soft Drinks Order 1947. Contained less than the minimum amount of sugar prescribed by this Order.	Owing to a legal difficulty the summonses were withdrawn.
9.6.48	"	250		

(C) OFFENCES NOT PROSECUTED.

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
15.3.48	Milk	89	8.67% deficient in fat	No proceedings owing to legal difficulties.
14.4.48	"	115	26.00% " "	No proceedings; "Appeal to Cow" samples proved satisfactory; but explanation given by retailer accepted.
"	"	116	10.00% " "	No proceedings. See 119-125.
"	"	117	20.30% " "	No proceedings. See 132 and 133.
"	"	118	3.00% " "	No proceedings. See 129
15.4.48	"	119	16.30% " "	In course of delivery sample re No. 116.
"	"	120	5.00% " "	" " "
"	"	121	13.30% " "	" " "
"	"	122	14.30% " "	" " "
16.4.48	"	123	12.00% " "	"Appeal to Cow" sample re No. 121.
"	"	124	17.00% " "	" " No. 122.
"	"	125	9.70% " "	" " No. 119.
19.4.48	"	129	22.70% " "	" " No. 118.
20.4.48	"	132	8.00% " "	In course of delivery sample re No. 117.
21.4.48	"	133	17.00% " "	"Appeal to Cow" sample re No. 117.
22.4.48	"	134	15.70% " "	In course of delivery samples. No proceedings. See 139-142A.
"	"	135	0.47% deficient in solids not fat	
"	"	136	16.00% deficient in fat	
"	"	136	27.70% " "	"Appeal to Cow" sample re 134-6.
"	"	136	1.06% deficient in solids not fat	
"	"	136	17.70% deficient in fat	
23.4.48	"	139	17.70% deficient in fat	"Appeal to Cow" sample re 134-6.
"	"	140A	16.70% " "	" " "
"	"	141A	6.00% " "	" " "
"	"	142A	6.30% " "	" " "
23.4.48	Orange Squash	141	Contained less than the minimum amount of sugar prescribed by Soft Drinks Order 1947.	Informal sample. See formal samples Nos. 227 and 250.
7.5.48	Milk	176	5.67% " "	Case investigated. No proceedings.
23.6.48	Dried Peas	369	Had a pungent and irritating smell due to contamination by a trace of unidentified foreign matter.	Remainder of consignment withdrawn from sale.
30.8.48	Milk	436	13.33% deficient in fat	No proceedings. See 449-451, and 458-9.

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
1.9.48	Milk	449	4.00% deficient in fat	In course of delivery sample re No. 436.
"	"	450	9.67% deficient in " 0.35% deficient in "	" " "
"	"	451	5.33% deficient in fat 1.76% deficient in solids not fat	" " "
3.9.48	"	458	1.00% deficient in fat 1.17% deficient in solids not fat	"Appeal to Cow" sample re No. 436.
"	"	459	1.00% deficient in fat 0.47% deficient in solids not fat	" " "
18.10.48	Egg Substitute	511	3.73% Carbon Dioxide. This preparation is deficient in CO ₂ having presumably deteriorated during storage.	No proceedings. A formal sample could not be taken as the remainder of the consignment had been sold.
3.11.48	Sugar	530	Contaminated by foreign substances & unfit for human consumption.	No proceedings. A formal sample could not be taken as the remainder of the consignment had been sold.
5.11.48	Custard Powder	533	Infested with meal mite — tyroglyphus farinae.	No proceedings. Remainder of consignment withdrawn from sale to the public and destroyed. Formal sample of another consignment was taken and proved to be satisfactory.
29.11.48	Tomato Paste	555	Contains 160 parts per million of copper expressed on the dried paste.	Informal samples. Matter investigated. Satisfactory explanation given by vendor and merchants. No proceedings.
"	"	556	Contains 120 parts per million of copper expressed on the dried paste.	

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

As will be seen from the following table, 152 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examinations. 20 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination; improvement generally followed.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Result of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	34	31	3
Heat Treated ...	32	25	7
Accredited ...	34	34	...
Tuberculin Tested	42	35	7
Tuberculin Tested— (Certified) ...	8	5	3
Tuberculin Tested— (Pasteurised) ...	2	2	...
	152	132	20

In addition to the above, 35 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercule Bacilli. The guinea pigs inoculated with 5 of the samples gave a positive result to Tuberculosis upon post mortem examination. 5 farms were involved—1 within, and 4 outside, the Administrative Area of this Authority. Investigations carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries at the farms concerned resulted in the slaughter, under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, of an offending animal at each of 2 farms situated outside the Borough.

FOOD INSPECTION

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, much attention has been paid to Food Inspection in general. 4,510 inspections and visits have been made to some 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale. It was not found necessary to serve any notices in consequence of unsatisfactory conditions.

Under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, cases of food poisoning have been, since October 1st, 1939, compulsorily notifiable by Medical Practitioners. Seven such cases, in three homes, were notified during the year. These illnesses could not definitely be ascribed to food—the information having been received too late to obtain proof.

SHELL FISH

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1948 was 31,436, including 5,229 beasts, 5,084 calves, 270 pigs, 20,853 sheep and lambs, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-14, 45,719 for the years 1942-46, and with 37,303 for the year 1947.

CONDEMNED FOODS

244,128 lbs.—over 100 tons—of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of meat, of which 193,563 lbs. were condemned. The remainder included: fish, 16,309 lbs.; bacon and ham, 812 lbs.; tinned foods, 18,196 lbs.; and various, 15,248 lbs.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from assisting in various National Movements, when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the Press, a considerable amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has continued to be done locally.

An annual contribution is made to the Central Council for Health Education, whereby the services of that organisation are available and are utilised.

1,000 copies of the monthly journal “Better Health” have been distributed each month—chiefly to Schools, Doctors’ and Dentists’ surgeries, and to Hairdressers’ saloons.

Throughout the year pamphlets on various health subjects, such as “Hints to Expectant Mothers,” “How to Rear a Baby” and “Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 Years,” have been left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits. Over 19,900 leaflets on “Diphtheria Immunisation,” “Vaccination,” “Scabies and Impetigo,” “Tuberculosis,” “Infantile Paralysis,” “Influenza,” “Measles,” “Whooping Cough,” “Venereal Diseases,” etc., were also distributed. Three Empire Marketing Board’s poster frames have been kept posted with a change of posters on health subjects each month and suitable health literature has been available at the Public Libraries for reference and on loan. Special activities were undertaken in connection with the Ministry of Food Propaganda, their posters having been widely displayed at the Clinics and Centres, and on other official buildings.

A series of lectures on “Food and Drink Infection” were given to Food Handlers during March by lecturers in conjunction with the Central Council for Health Education.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Major W. W. Marsden, M.Inst.C.E., the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, for the following information.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION

				Capacity
				Million Gallons
Ynysyfro	...	...	...	71
Ynysyfro Subsiding	...	...	...	35
Pantyreos	...	...	...	145
Wentwood	...	...	...	410
Talybont	...	...	...	2,568
Total				<u>3,229</u>

The Talybont Reservoir was officially opened by the Mayor of Newport (Alderman J. R. Wardell), Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, on June 29th, 1939.

The extension of mains carried out in 1948 are as follows:—

1,239 yds. of 1½ in. main.	1,811 yds. of 12 in. main.
893 yds. of 3 in. main.	2,206 yds. of 15 in. main.
1,636 yds. of 4 in. main.	53 yds. of 26 in. main.
1,307 yds. of 6 in. main.	13,430 yds. of 28 in. main.

The water supply throughout the area was satisfactory both in respect of quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses were made quarterly on all the sources of supply and bacteriological tests were made monthly on supply from each treatment plant. Typical results from the raw water analyses are given herewith and the tests on the treated water showed that a high standard of purity was maintained.

The Talybont water was treated to obviate any risk of plumbosolvency, by lime treatment at the Purification Plant. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to ensure that the correct dosage is applied.

There is nothing to report in respect of any form of contamination.

The number of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains:—

(a) Direct to the houses (including outside areas)	...	...	27,702
(b) By means of standpipes	...	...	None
Population served (including outside areas)	...	...	114,000

EXAMINATION OF RAW WATERS
(expressed in parts per hundred thousand)

	Went- wood	Talybont	Pant- yr-eos	Ynys-y- fro
Total Solids	13.32	8.00	15.00	14.12
Suspended matter	trace	heavy trace	trace	trace
Chlorine	1.35	1.05	1.30	1.35
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	0.074	0.109	0.092	0.101
Nitrites	trace	slight trace	trace	slight trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.064	0.016	0.040	0.004
Phosphates	absent	absent	absent	absent
Free Ammonia	0.008	0.001	0.006	0.008
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.009	0.013	0.005	0.012
Total Hardness as Calcium Carbonate	7.70	4.20	11.20	10.90
Temporary Hardness, do. ...	5.70	3.40	9.40	9.00
Permanent Hardness, do. ...	2.00	0.80	1.80	1.90
Heavy Metals	absent	absent	absent	absent
pH	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
Colour	clear & colourless	greenish	clear & colourless	clear & colourless
Organisms grown on Agar at 21 degrees C. per millilitre .	950	550	220	125
Organisms grown on Agar at 37 degrees C. per millilitre .	150	200	25	25
Organisms of the b. Coli Group	present in 1 milli- litre	present in 1 milli- litre	present in 1 milli- litre	present in 1 milli- litre
Bacillus Enteritidis Sporo- genes	absent in 100 milli- litres	present in 100 milli- litres	absent in 100 milli- litres	—
	1 c.c. of water con- tains 512 asterion- ella	1 c.c. con- tains 1,640 ulothrix & 860 asterion- ella	1 c.c. of water con- tains 64 ulothrix	1 c.c. of water con- tains 30 ulothrix

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are three such places in Newport :

THE TWO CORPORATION BATHS.—The Baths on Stow Hill consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. The New Swimming Baths at Maindee, opened on 14th July, 1938, also consist of two

swimming baths — one large and one small — having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. All are provided with up-to-date plant for the filtration, chlorination and aeration of the water. The water is examined by the Superintendent three times a day and tested for chlorine .2 to .5 ppm and alkalinity standard—7.0–7.5 pH. Tests for hardness are taken for information, and periodical tests are taken for Nitrates. Fresh “make up” water is added so that the water is completely turned over every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours and the filters are washed out approximately twice weekly. It will thus be seen that every endeavour is made to keep to the requirements of the Ministry of Health. In addition to the Swimming Baths there are at the Stow Hill premises 10 Slipper Baths, 4 Foam Baths, and the necessary equipment for treatment by Ultra-Violet Rays, and at the Maindee premises 8 Slipper Baths.

ALLT-YR-YN PARK SWIMMING POOL is an open-air swimming bath of 140,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 25,000 gallons of water per hour and works at least 5 hours daily—continuously during the busy season. 15,000 gallons of fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, are added daily to the Bath. The water is tested daily by the proprietors.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, Barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

The Station, which is situated at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, is 265 feet above sea level; and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised it as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly.

In Table 11 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 49.35 inches, compared with 40.62 inches in 1947, and an average of 43.68 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was January, with 9.81 inches, July was the driest month, with only 1.89 inches. Rain fell on 212 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1,715.4, compared with a five-year average of 1,515.2 hours. The daily mean was 4.68 hours of sunshine (38.3 per cent.), May was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 58.2 degrees F. and the minimum temperature 44.1 degrees F. The warmest day of the year

was July 29th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 90 degrees F. The warmest night was July 29th, with 68 degrees F. The coldest day was February 20th, 30 degrees F., and the coldest night of the year was February 22nd, 21 degrees F.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

295 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 324 examinations and medical reports. The examinations were chiefly for the purposes of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme and Ministry of Transport certificates for drivers of Corporation 'buses. Of 272 candidates examined for service, 22 of them, or 8.1 per cent., were rejected.

RODENT CONTROL

Three rodent operators are employed full-time by the Corporation. In addition two sewer men of the Borough Engineer's Department are engaged under the supervision of this Department on the maintenance baiting of sewers. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population, and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

30,601 baits were laid in Town and Port, and the bodies of 4,112 rats were recovered, excluding those found in sewers.

As a systematic policy, Post-mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year:—

URBAN (Surface Premises):

Number of inspections	...	...	...	1,612
Number of poison baits laid	...	...	...	18,621
Number of Rats killed: —				
Shooting, Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	...	708
Poisons and Traps and Gins	...	...	...	1,723
Estimated number of Rats destroyed (as per				
Ministry of Food Formula)	...	...	...	26,609

PORT:

Number of poison baits laid—10,650.

Number of Rats killed (bodies recovered):—

		Male	Female	Total	Where killed
Brown	...	215	408	623	Ashore
Black	...	300	557	857	On Ships
		515	965	1,480	

The Rodent Operator employed by the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive destroyed 201 rats within the dock area. 1,330 poison baits were laid.

Total Rats Destroyed (bodies recovered) :—

Urban : Surface premises	...	...	...	...	2,431
Sewers	...	...	...	...	836
Port :	...	...	...	...	1,681
					<u>4,948</u>

HOUSING CONDITIONS

DWELLING-HOUSES

During the calendar year a nett increase of 726 took place in the number of dwelling-houses in the Borough.

The following table (the figures for which have been obtained from the Borough Engineer and the Borough Architect) affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since the last census :—

HOUSES BUILT

Year ending June 30th	By Cor- poration to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Nett In- crease or Decrease
1932	...	103	103	14	89
1933	...	80	80	8	72
1934	...	138	138	12	126
9 months to March 31st, 1935	76	170	246	8	238
9 months 1st April to Dec. 31st, 1935	26	325	351	70	281
12 months to Dec. 31, 1936	111	402	513	38	475
" 1937	...	*404	404	8	396
" 1938	8	404	412	33	379
" 1939	28	383	411	23	388
" 1940	...	80	80	21	59
" 1941	...	3	3	74	-71
" 1942	...	...	...	51	-51
" 1943	...	...	...	4	-4
" 1944	...	3	3	8	-5
" 1945	...	4	4	4	...
" 1946	212	22	234	—	234
" 1947	490	1	491	7	484
" 1948	713	20	733	7	726
TOTALS	1,664	2,542	4,206	390	3,816

* Includes 11 self-contained flats converted from 4 houses.
Nett increase of 7 dwellings.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 2679 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 23017 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... | 1226 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 1226 |
| (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 3 |
| (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... | 2676 |

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	478
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

- | | |
|---|------|
| (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:— | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 1 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners ... | Nil |
| (b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:— | |
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... | 1756 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |

By owners	...	...	...	...	1311
By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	319
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—					
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12, the Housing Act, 1936:—					
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	12
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	nil
4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART VI.)—OVERCROWDING.					
(Appointed Day—1st July, 1937):—					
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	228
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	228
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	1048
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	54
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	nil
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—					
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in Corporation Houses (included in (c) above)	...	...	...	...	nil

No accurate information can be given regarding the extent of overcrowding at present prevailing in the Borough. It will be appreciated that the conditions arising out of the war years make it impracticable to apply the provisions of this part of the Act. The Local Authority are pursuing their Housing Programme energetically and within the ensuing year much will be done to relieve the overcrowding position.

The figures quoted above are according to the "Official Records."

ERADICATION OF BUGS

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs:—

1. (a) NUMBER OF COUNCIL HOUSES :—

(i) Found to be infested	...	...	...	...	16
(ii) Disinfested	...	...	...	...	16

(b) NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSES :—

(i) Found to be infested	...	...	...	...	163
(ii) Number of houses disinfested by the Department	...	...	...	...	163
(iii) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with materials supplied by the Department)	...	...	...	...	nil

2. METHODS EMPLOYED FOR FREEING INFESTED HOUSES FROM BED BUGS :

- (i) By Burning Sulphur.
- (ii) By Burning Sulphur and Spraying with Liquid Insecticides.
- (iii) By Spraying with Liquid Insecticides. Insecticides used :—
"L.G.S.," "Ditrene" and "Fuminol."

3. METHOD EMPLOYED FOR ENSURING THAT THE BELONGINGS OF TENANTS ARE FREE FROM VERMIN BEFORE REMOVAL TO COUNCIL HOUSES :—

The furniture and effects of prospective tenants are inspected before tenants occupy Council Houses or Bungalows. Where necessary, disinfestation is carried out before removal.

4. WHETHER THE WORK OF DISINFESTATION IS CARRIED OUT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY A CONTRACTOR :

By the Local Authority.

5. THE MEASURES TAKEN BY WAY OF SUPERVISION OR EDUCATION OF TENANTS TO PREVENT INFESTATION OR RE-INFESTATION AFTER CLEANSING :—

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous, advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property, with figures and comparisons with previous years, are to be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL

The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the outlying parts of the extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern.

The Borough Engineer states that during the year extensions to the sewerage system have been made in conjunction with the layout of Cor-

poration Housing Estates at Stelvio, Tyllwyd, Malpas and Gaer. In addition, a flood relief sewer has been constructed at Gaer Street and the main sewer from Ringwood to Hartridge Farm new Purification Works, has been laid.

The New Purification Plant is under construction near Hartridge Farm and this will deal with sewage from the Bishpool and Treberth areas of housing development and later the projected housing development in the general area of Ringland top and Chepstow Road.

The system of treatment will be by the bio-aeration process with sludge digestion and sludge drying.

This will be the first sewage purification works to be constructed by the Council.

SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Movable bins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become wet and offensive.

All refuse is disposed of on Refuse Tips which the Corporation maintain for the purpose, and is immediately covered with soil—in this way marsh land is reclaimed and nuisance reduced to a minimum.

As regards Refuse Collection and Disposal and Street Cleansing, this is being extended to meet the requirements of the new Housing Estates as and when their development renders it necessary.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prose- cuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	280	155	6	—
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	379	219	10	—
(i) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	2	—	—
TOTAL	661	376	16	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	3	2	...	3	...
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	5	2	...	5	...
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	8	...	9	...
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	...	...	1	...
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	12	...	18	...

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

The number of outworkers shown in the August lists was 24 (all in the Wearing Apparel Trade). In no instance was work carried out in unwholesome premises.

It was not necessary to serve notices for contraventions of the provisions of these sections of the Act.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

11 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely: Scarlet Fever 5, and Tuberculosis 6.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1948: To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 965; Re Meat, Food, etc., 4,510; Infectious Diseases, 10,925; Birth Enquiries, etc., 25,545; Private Houses, etc., 36,875; making a grand total of 78,820.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. E. LAWRENCE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.

Exterior.

Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	215	214
Roofs repaired or renewed	1731	1728
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	1618	1613
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	419	419
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	510	508
External plastering repaired	126	126
Damp proof courses inserted	1293	1285
Outbuildings repaired	21	21
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	2	2
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired	406	405

Interior.

Doors and frames renewed or repaired	343	342
Floors renewed or repaired	871	864
Floors ventilated	24	24
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	474	474
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	3961	3949
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	705	701
Larders provided	1	1
Larders improved or repaired	107	107
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	7	5
Limewashing carried out	4	1
Rooms, passages, etc. cl'nsed & repap'd or dist'mp'd	41	36
Staircases repaired	63	63
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	1022	1022
Window cords renewed	3478	3478
Washing boilers provided or repaired	160	160
Washhouses provided or improved	7	7

Drainage.

New drains constructed	17	15
Drains cleansed	220	215
Drains reconstructed	20	19
Drains repaired	97	96
Drains tested—Water	2	2
Smoke	12	12
Chemical	13	13
Gullies fixed	90	89
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	33	29
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	3	3
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd	22	22
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	58	58
Sink troughs provided	299	299
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	139	139

Water Closets.

Additional water closets provided	15	4
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	4	1
Water closet buildings repaired	474	472
Seats, doors, renewed or repaired	239	237
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	1	...
Water closets reconstructed	14	13
Water closet pans cleansed	34	32
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	214	212
Flushing apparatus provided	125	123
Flushing apparatus repaired	170	170

Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.

Accumulations removed	46	41
Ashbins provided	2	1
Animals, nuisances from, abated	4	4
Overcrowding abated	1	1
Storage accommodation provided or improved	2	...
Water supply provided	8	8
Water taps or pipes repaired	99	99
Other repairs and nuisances abated	196	180

TOTALS

Totals	Private Houses re Complaint	"Re-corded" Houses	Super-vision List Houses	Houses Let in Lodgings	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Factories, Workplaces	Cowsheds, Milkshops, Dairies	Restau-rants and Kitchens	Fried Fish Shops	Ice Cream Premises	Provision Shops and Stores	Butchers Premises	Cooked Meat Premises	Bake-houses	Fish and Fruit Premises	Stables	Other Premises
20282	20164	...	...	...	...	...	46	2	37	9	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	18

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1948.

A great deal of time and attention has been devoted by your Officers to housing conditions prevailing in the Borough. The results, together with the increasing amount of work involved, are shown in the following table, which sets out a comparison between pre-war and post-war years:

	1938	1939	1946	1947	1948
Number of complaints received and investigated ...	1,001	886	2,821	4,446	3,830
Number of notices served ...	306	413	2,569	5,093	4,009
Number of houses repaired ...	341	279	1,916	2,235	2,108

Much has been done during the past few years, but, as the result of the low standard of maintenance of house property during the war and the cumulative effect of those years, much more remains to be done. My concern, which I know is shared by all members of the Council, regarding the conditions under which families are living, cannot be stressed too strongly. The repair of houses is, to-day, of prime importance and will so remain for many, many years to come.

The repair of 2,108 houses during the year was not accomplished without difficulty. The scarcity of essential materials and the reluctance of some owners in carrying out repairs has caused the Department many headaches. The supply of materials is a matter outside the jurisdiction of the Department; but defaulting owners can be, and are, dealt with under statutory provisions and in this connection, 286 summonses were served on owners who did not comply with the requisitions of abatement notices served under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following this page, where it will be seen, among other items that 299 houses have been provided with sink troughs, 212 houses with new water closet pans, and in 1,285 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls. The provision or improvement of ladders has been secured, 160 washing boilers provided or repaired, and 474 grates or ovens renewed or repaired.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 42,357.

The complaints received during the year numbered 3,830. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated no matter how trivial it may appear, for often upon enquiries being made into the trivial matter a major defect or nuisance is found that requires immediate attention. Arising out of these complaints, 20,164 nuisances or sanitary defects were dis-

covered in dwelling-houses, necessitating the service of 4,009 written notices upon the persons responsible. In many instances the necessary work was carried out as a result of verbal notice being given by the Inspector.

OVERCROWDING

The Survey of the Borough was completed during 1937, and at the end of that year there were 265 dwellings overcrowded. During the year under review 54 "new" cases of overcrowding were reported.

The actual number of dwelling-houses overcrowded cannot be given without a complete survey of the Borough. However, during September of 1947 a survey of nine cross-sections of the Borough was carried out in order to arrive at an approximation of the overcrowding conditions then prevailing. Particulars obtained from 1,274 families showed that 106 (8.3%) families were living in overcrowded conditions.

Further particulars relating to Overcrowding will be found on page 68.

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES

The supervision of Corporation houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department and in this connection 11,286 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfestation of 16 houses was carried out during the year. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

With regard to the control and elimination of infestation in Corporation Houses and Bungalows, the furniture and effects of prospective tenants are inspected for evidence of vermin. Where necessary, disinfestation is carried out before removal.

Prior to the occupation of new Houses and Bungalows, the interiors of the premises are sprayed with a liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. This precaution is taken so that vermin, which may be introduced upon occupation, will be destroyed after coming into contact with a surface which has been so treated.

SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1948, there were 8 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your register with a total accommodation for 111 seamen.

During the year one keeper did not renew his licence and is not keeping his premises as a Seamen's Lodging House. Therefore, there

are now only 7 houses licensed within the Borough with accommodation for 91 seamen.

In the year 1896 Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.

In pursuance of these Bye-Laws, 59 visits were made during the past twelve months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Bye-laws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition, for during the year only a few sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered. These were remedied as the result of Verbal Notices and the work entailed, together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing, was carried out under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of the Health Department.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 3 within the Borough, with accommodation for 103 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Bye-laws have been applied only to houses requiring special supervision as it would be impracticable to register all houses coming within the legal definition of a house let in lodgings. The inspections are directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

23 samples (22 "informal" and 1 "formal") were obtained and submitted for analysis. 3 of the samples (all Fertilisers) did not conform to the statutory statements supplied. The remainder of the consignment from which 2 of these samples (1 "informal," 1 "formal") were taken was withdrawn from sale. The consignment from which the remaining sample was taken had been sold before a sample could be taken "in the prescribed manner."

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During

the year 11 samples were obtained. The proportion of chlorine in each of the samples was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the direction from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the intensive rat disinfection campaign was continued within the Borough.

All grants from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the conditions attached thereto, in force at the 31st March, 1948, were terminated as at that date and superseded by a consolidated grant of 50% of the approved net expenditure incurred by each Local Authority (other than an agricultural property) during the year ending 31st March, 1949. This grant is conditional upon compliance with certain conditions laid down by the Ministry.

The following tables give particulars of the work done during the year to surface premises:—

Number of visits to premises	1,612
Number of poison baits laid (approx.) ...	18,621
Number of rats killed by poison, traps and gins	1,723
Number of rats killed by dogs, ferrets and shooting	708
Estimated number of rats destroyed (as per Ministry of Food formula)	26,609

In September, 1944, the first phase of a campaign for rat destruction in the sewers was commenced. The second phase of the campaign was completed on the 31st of March, 1945. Since the completion of this campaign, 2 of the men employed have been retained, it being considered essential that, in order to reduce the infestation of surface premises to a minimum, the "maintenance baiting" of sewers in the Borough should be continued.

Number of dead rats found	836
Number of manholes pre-baited	2,363
Quantity of pre-bait laid	880 lbs.
Number of manholes poison-baited	2,062
Quantity of poison bait laid	1,210 lbs.
Estimated number of rats destroyed (as per Ministry of Food formula)	22,423

There can be no doubt that this blitz on Newport rats has resulted in a marked decrease in the rat population frequenting surface premises, which is reflected in the comparatively few number of complaints that are now received.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Part II. of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this Department and 99 Licences were issued during the year.

During the year periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, is an Act which, *inter alia*, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses.

CAMPING SITES (Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269).

There are no camping sites in the Borough, and during the year no applications for licences were made.

REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN OFFICES.

(Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 43 to 46 and 91 and 92).

Inspections of Offices are made with a view to ascertaining the conditions and the need for improvements, and as a result of representations made by the Department improvements have been secured.

DISINFECTION WORK.

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year:—

	General	T.B.	Vermin	Total
Premises disinfected ...	198	218	179	595
Rooms disinfected ...	247	249	295	791
Articles destroyed ...	—	—	5	5

STABLES.

The number of visits to stables was 12. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, but no serious nuisances were discovered.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS

Visits have been paid to all music halls and cinemas in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and, where necessary, improvements have been effected upon notice being given to the management.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

All the fried fish shops in the Borough now have sanitary fly-proof receptacles for storing refuse.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises	Inspec- tions	Re- visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Cowsheds ...	52	7		
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purveyors ...	791	4	—	—
Bakehouses ...	202	25	—	—
Butcher's Premises ...	609	56	—	—
Cattle Market ...	6	4	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops ..	1	—	—	—
Cold Stores ...	4	1	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	117	43	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	268	34	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	516	66	—	—
Provision Market ...	7	4	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores ...	539	69	—	—
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	121	116	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	436	274	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	109	7	—	—
Other Food Stores ...	4	—	—	—
Railway Stations re Food ...	17	1		
	3,799	711	—	—

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported foodstuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire," or "English" produce.

The attention of all greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, is directed to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanias, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

By emergency legislation, namely, the Defence (Patents, Trade Marks, etc.) Regulations, 1941, it is enacted that the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and Orders made thereunder, shall not apply to essential imports imported on Government account for the purpose of the war emergency, and that the provisions of such Orders may be abrogated or suspended by Orders made under the Regulations. Many of the Orders have been so abrogated or suspended.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcass is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 31,436 animals were slaughtered, of which 178 entire carcasses were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on Page 80.

At the latter end of 1939 the Council entered into a voluntary agreement with the Ministry of Food in respect of the use of the Council's Slaughterhouse under the plan for the control of meat and livestock.

Government control of meat and livestock was instituted on the 15th January, 1940, and on that date the Ministry became the sole slaughterer of stock. Accordingly, there was a discontinuance of the past arrangements whereby butchers slaughtered animals at public or private slaughterhouses.

The Ministry's slaughterhouse activities do not extend beyond :—

- (a) the slaughter of animals which is carried out for the Ministry by Contractors;
- (b) the sale of the meat to the Wholesale Meat Supply Association, by which it is distributed to the retail trade; and
- (c) the disposal of by-products through existing channels.

The Council provide premises, equipment and services on the lines of the past practice as between the Council and private traders which are as follows :—

- (a) the provision at the Slaughterhouse of all facilities for stunning, killing, dressing, hanging, weighing and lairage;
- (b) the provision of labour for cleaning the premises excepting the cleaning of the slaughter bays and slaughtering equipment after slaughtering;
- (c) the removal and disposal of manure and condemned meat;
- (d) the provision of managerial, inspectorial, and clerical staff for performing the Council's usual functions in connection with the Slaughterhouse.

For these services the Ministry pay the ordinary slaughtering, weighing and lairage fees which were charged to private traders before they were superseded by the Ministry.

Cattle are received from Monmouthshire and the surrounding Counties and even from as far away as South Devon.

The Slaughterhouse is the central slaughtering establishment for supplying the whole of the official home-killed meat quota to Newport Caerleon, Chepstow, Magor and St. Mellons, Cwmbran and Risca, and in addition sends supplementary supplies to other parts of the country including London and Birmingham.

MEAT INSPECTION AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables:—

(1) NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED.

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Total
Beasts	5229	—	5229
Calves	5084	—	5084
Pigs	270	713	983
Sheep and Lambs ...	20853	—	20853
	31436	713	32149

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal ...	169894	—	7849	177743
Pork ...	2562	3162	812	6536
Mutton and Lamb ...	6253	—	3031	9284
	178709	3162	11692	193563

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND THE REASON FOR CONDEMNATION:

CAUSE	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Immaturity ...	—	5	—	—	5
Moribund ...	—	1	1	2	4
Pyæmia ...	—	3	—	—	3
Septicæmia ...	13	—	—	2	15
Tuberculosis (generalised) ...	80	3	4	—	87
Uraemia ...	4	—	2	—	6
Emaciation and Oedema ...	7	2	3	23	35
Fever ...	3	6	2	4	15
Erysipelas ...	—	—	2	—	2
Anaemia ...	—	—	—	1	1
Jaundice ...	—	2	—	—	2
Abscesses ...	—	—	1	—	1
Johne's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	1
Bruised ...	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	108	22	15	3 3	178

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5229	5084	20853	983
Number inspected ...	5229	5084	20853	983
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned ...	28	19	33	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2859	19	2252	18
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	55.21	0.75	10.95	2.95
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ...	80	3	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1850	11	—	175
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with Tuberculosis	36.91	0.27	—	18.21

TUBERCULOSIS.

The commonest disease met with in meat inspection is Tuberculosis and the amount of meat condemned for this disease was approximately one-third of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin Test.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughterhouses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year:—

Description	Reason for Condemnation	Premises	Amount in lbs.
Fish	Unsound	Private	16,309
Dried Fruit	"	"	1,797
Butter	"	"	250
Margarine	"	"	36
Cereals	Contamination	"	217
Bacon and Ham	Decomposition	"	812
Tinned foods	Decomposed and blown	"	18,196
Various foods	Unwholesome and Decomposed	"	12,948
			50,565

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK VENDORS.

Under this heading, 854 inspections were made to premises where milk is produced or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The quality of the milk sold is above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat, 3.48 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.76 per cent. Of the 255 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 4 samples were recorded as having been adulterated.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1936-1946.

During the year, 14 licences were issued authorising the use of the following designations: "Tuberculin Tested," 4; "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)," 1; "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)," 1; "Accredited," 3; "Pasteurised," 5.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 152 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. 20 of the samples showed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

BAKEHOUSES

The number on the register was 59 within the Borough; Visits, 227 during the year. Nuisances and defects of a minor nature were remedied after Verbal Notice from the Sanitary Inspectors and it was not necessary to serve any Written Notices. Nearly all these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in good condition, due no doubt to the close supervision given to them.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

425 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 279 were formal samples, Milk, 255; Beer, 16; Whisky, 2; Rum, 1; Gin, 2; Soft Drinks, 2; Custard Powder, 1; and 146 informal samples. 33 of the formal samples did not conform to the required standard. In addition, 7 of the informal samples were considered to be unsatisfactory. Of the 33 formal samples adversely reported upon by the Public Analyst, 26 samples of milk were not recorded as being adulterated, it being proved that the milk was "as it came from the cow."

The results of the analyses and the nature of the samples taken are shown in the Public Analyst's Report on pages 54 to 59.

In addition to the above, 35 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 60).

ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1947.

These regulations came into operation on the 1st May, 1947. Broadly they require that the ingredients of ice-cream shall be heat treated after being mixed and that the mixture shall be cooled until the freezing process is begun. After freezing, ice-cream must not be sold unless it has been kept at a temperature of not more than 28° F. If, at any time since it was frozen, its temperature rises above 28° F. then it must again be heat treated and then kept at a temperature of not more than 28° F.

The regulations do not prescribe a bacteriological standard of cleanliness for ice-cream, non-compliance with which would constitute an offence. The Minister of Health does, however, draw attention to a form of methylene blue test adapted for the testing of ice-cream, of which the conclusions and suggested grading are at present provisional. At the same time, the Minister has been advised that this test of bacterial cleanliness appears to provide the best available for the present purpose.

165 samples of ice-cream were taken during the year.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors and other members of the Staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. GRIFFITHS,

Acting Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Table 2

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1948

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES														TOTAL DEATHS FROM THE VARIOUS CAUSES IN EACH OF THE TEN WARDS										DEATHS OF RESIDENTS AT ALL AGES										NON-RESIDENTS (excluded from Table)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	At all Ages		Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Liswerry	Ward Unknown	IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					Public Works & Places outside Borough	Non-Institutional Deaths beyond District	Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Royal Gwent Hospital	St. Woolos Hospital	Mental Hospitals	General Hospitals	Special Hospitals	TOTAL	Public Works & Places outside Borough	Non-Institutional Deaths beyond District	Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Royal Gwent Hospital	St. Woolos Hospital	Public Works and Places	Private Institutions & Houses	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Rate per 1000 Popul'n	Total																								Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Royal Gwent Hospital	St. Woolos Hospital	Mental Hospitals	General Hospitals																		Special Hospitals	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Table 1

POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.

* Census 1931						Borough (as extended April, 1935), showing new Wards						
Wards	Area in Acres	No. of Persons			Estimated No. of Houses	Average No. of Persons per House	Wards	Area in Acres	Estimated No. of Persons June 30th, 1948	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough on June 30th, 1948	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling-House	Density (Persons per Acre)
		Male	Female	Total								
Grindau	277	4156	4114	8270	1681	4.92	Malpas	944	8428	2066	4.08	8.9
Caerau	502	4282	5176	9458	2216	4.27	Allt-yr-yn	727	7440	1922	3.87	10.2
St. Woolos	244	3320	4077	7397	1541	4.80	Caerau	268	10671	2274	4.69	39.8
Tredegar	79	3522	3598	7120	1119	6.36	St. Woolos	830	10918	2797	3.90	13.1
Alexandra	a1251	4830	4226	9056	1355	6.68	Alexandra	a1377½	8811	1743	5.05	6.4
Central	194	3411	3184	6595	1043	6.32	Central	204	9750	1896	5.14	47.8
St. Julians	421	5347	5615	10962	2574	4.26	St. Julians	570	13314	3225	4.13	23.3
Maindee	273	3557	3940	7497	1809	4.14	Maindee	685	10436	2562	4.07	15.2
Victoria	175	3874	3936	7810	1623	4.81	Victoria	250½	11974	2702	4.43	47.8
Liswerry	1604	7572	7461	15033	2871	5.24	Liswerry	2017	12858	3326	3.86	6.4
Whole Borough	a5020	43871	45327	89198	17832	5.00	Whole Borough	a7873	104600+	24513	4.32	13.3

* Figures supplied by the Registrar-General prior to the issue of the Official Census Returns. a Includes 553 acres covered by tidal water.

+ Registrar-General's Estimate.

Table 3

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1948

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 week						Total under 4 weeks				TOTAL			
	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks	5-6 weeks	6-7 weeks	7-8 weeks	8-9 weeks	9-10 weeks	10-11 weeks	11-12 weeks	12-13 weeks	13-14 weeks
All Causes	38	2	2	1	43	15	18	11	2	89	2	89	2	89
{ Certified by Coroner after P.M.	2	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	6	1	6
{ Uncertified Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tub.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not T.B.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ven. Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malformation	13	2	1	16	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	21	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	40	2	3	1	46	16	19	11	4	96	4	96	4	96

CALENDAR YEAR

Nett Birth registered: Legitimate, 2,026; Illegitimate, 95; Total, 2,121.
 Infant Deaths, number: Legitimate, 94; Illegitimate, 2; Total, 96.

Death Rate: Legitimate, 46.4; Illegitimate, 21.0; Total, 45.3.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 1,112; Population, 104,600.

Table 4
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1948
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	2	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT				
		Uncon- rected No.	Net		No.	Rate	8	9	10	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			No.	Rate						No.	Rate per 1000 net Births	No.	Rate
1		3	4	5	6	7				11	12	13	
Five-year Average 1938-42	95958 195908	1669	1610	16.79	1307	13.61	155	93	107	66.8	1245	12.98	
Five-year Average 1943-47	96482	2126	2034	21.04	1300	13.46	174	87	115	56.3	1213	12.56	
1943	94300	1870	1860	19.72	1208	12.81	159	87	91	48.9	1136	12.05	
1944	94080	2064	2010	21.36	1214	12.90	149	99	104	51.7	1164	12.37	
1945	94320	1854	1763	18.70	1262	13.38	174	87	110	62.4	1175	12.46	
1946	99000	2413	2253	22.76	1359	13.73	173	77	129	57.3	1263	12.76	
1947	100710	2431	2283	22.67	1459	14.49	216	83	140	61.3	1326	13.17	
1948	104600	2330	2121	20.23	1261	12.06	207	53	96	45.3	1112	10.63	

* For calculating Death Rates.

+ For calculating Birth Rates.

Table 5

Name of Centre	Crindau	Central	Alexandra	Maindee	Liswerry	Beechwood	Caerau	Malpas	Maesglas	Whole Town										
No. of Sessions held	48	96	96	139	96	144	96	48	49	812										
No. on Register, Dec. 31st																				
Mothers	243	443	384	774	482	578	464	230	177	3775										
Expectant Mothers,	16	16	25	7	14	27	...	5	9	112										
Total Mothers	259	459	409	774	496	605	464	235	186	3887										
Infants	71	189	195	325	229	213	155	52	81	1510										
Children	250	359	406	678	485	516	427	205	167	3493										
Total on Register December 31st, 1948	580	1007	1010	1777	1210	1334	1046	492	434	8890										
	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.
Medical Examinations																				
Expectant Mothers	3	3	9	12	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	9	...	...	5	5	9	3	34	34
Other Mothers	114	265	218	330	186	432	266	453	219	370	233	1122	236	399	42	156	100	176	1614	3703
Total Mothers	117	268	227	342	187	433	266	453	220	371	239	1131	236	399	47	161	109	179	1648	3737
Infants under 1 year	186	879	351	1321	315	1391	406	1820	304	1450	270	2005	316	1691	62	469	142	513	2352	11439
Children 1-5 years	107	241	214	414	224	535	180	631	214	564	194	801	280	672	63	260	90	191	1566	4309
TOTAL	410	1388	792	2077	726	2359	852	2904	738	2385	703	3937	832	2662	172	890	341	883	5566	19485
	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average
Attendances																				
Expectant Mothers	28	58	12	72	44	45	...	...	19	19	66	46	...	...	5	10	11	22	185	23
Other Mothers	2091	43.56	3415	35.57	3380	35.20	6098	43.87	3239	33.74	3098	27.76	3679	38.32	1623	33.81	1431	34.41	28954	35.65
TOTAL	2119	44.14	3427	35.69	3424	35.66	6098	43.87	3258	33.93	4064	28.22	3679	38.32	1628	33.91	1442	34.63	29139	35.88
Infants under 1 year	2043	42.56	3009	31.34	3120	32.51	5161	37.13	3083	32.11	3957	27.48	2984	31.08	1234	25.70	1027	24.86	25618	31.55
Children 1-5 years	342	7.12	544	5.66	732	7.63	1438	10.34	820	8.54	1082	7.51	940	9.80	792	16.50	358	8.22	7048	8.68
Total Attendances	4504	93.82	6980	72.69	7276	75.80	12697	91.34	7161	74.58	9103	63.21	7603	79.20	3654	76.11	2827	67.71	61805	76.11
	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 Yrs.
Weighings																				
Number of Individuals	232	110	344	227	367	216	504	400	348	239	459	320	339	321	121	212	143	125	2857	2070
Number of Weighings	2003	257	3035	564	3598	501	5040	1321	3399	593	4635	926	2890	872	1148	801	1314	273	27062	6108

Table 6

Showing for Comparison Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1948, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Registrar-General's Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	Maternal Mortality (incl. Abortions)		
													Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
England and Wales ...	17.9	0.42	10.8	0.00	—	?	?	0.02	0.00	0.03	3.3	34	0.24	0.78	1.02
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	20.0	0.52	11.6	0.00	—	?	?	0.02	0.00	0.03	4.5	39	?	?	?
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000 ...	19.2	0.43	10.7	00.0	—	?	?	0.02	0.00	0.04	2.1	32	?	?	?
London ...	20.1	0.39	11.6	0.00	—	?	?	0.01	0.01	0.02	2.4	31	?	?	?
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	20.3	0.49	10.6	—	—	0.01	—	0.04	—	0.03	9.4	45	0.46	0.92	1.38

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

N.B.—“ Measles ” and “ Whooping Cough ” in the body of the table are notifications by Doctors.

*The figures marked thus indicate suspected cases and are not included in the ordinary figures.

Table 8

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930

Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1948.

	Total	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases															
		Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Bones and Joints		Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Genito- Urinary		General	
								Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
FORM "A"																							
Total Notifications (<i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	285	133	103	236	20	29	49	6	6	2	7	10	13	....	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
Primary Notifications ...	136	66	48	114	7	15	22	3	3	1	4	3	6	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
FORM I.—Notifications																							
Hospitals	179	94	54	148	16	15	31	7	6	3	1	4	6	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria	7	4	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FORM II.—Notifications																							
Hospitals	185	91	65	156	14	15	29	7	6	3	2	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sanatoria	11	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The above Table does not include "Inward Transfers," whereas Table on Form T.137 (Revised) sent to Welsh Board of Health does.

1944

Table 9

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1918

SCHOOL	MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES						WHOPPING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						MUMPS						SCABIES					
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases
Alexandra . . . . .	...	...	11	2	...	13	1	1	6	...	...	12	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolt Street	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
Church Road . . . . .	...	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	15
Clytha . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Corporation Rd.	1	...	27	2	...	30	1	...	13	...	...	14	...	2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crindau . . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	11	...	...	11	11	12	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Durham Road	1	...	28	2	...	31	...	2	15	...	...	18	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Eveswell	1	2	21	11	...	35	...	...	19	...	...	21	6	4	20	...	...	...	2	1	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Father Hill Mem. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Gaer	1	...	11	...	...	12	...	...	22	...	...	22	10	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Holy Cross	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Liswerry	1	2	19	...	...	22	...	2	6	...	...	8	9	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	5
Maesglas . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	18	...	...	21	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Maindee . . . . .	...	...	38	...	...	38	...	...	33	...	...	33	30	16	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	13
Malpas	1	1	37	...	...	39	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	2	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	14
Powell's Place . . . . .	...	...	15	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
St. David's	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Joseph's . . . . .	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	3	5	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's . . . . .	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	2	3	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Michael's . . . . .	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	6	...	...	6	2	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
St. Woolos . . . . .	...	...	13	...	...	13	1	...	13	...	...	18	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Somerton . . . . .	...	...	6	...	...	6	1	1	7	...	...	9	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tredegar Wharf . . . . .	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tech. College . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stow Hill M.S.	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	9
Brynglas M.S. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Hatherleigh M.S. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
St. Julian's High . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
High School . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private Schools . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School or School unknown	10	3	53	501	10	580	1	1	40	332	7	381	2	5	2	64	6	79	...	...	1	7	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kimberley Nurs. . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	20	10	315	533	10	918	8	10	259	356	7	610	109	83	404	73	6	676	35	51	34	47	4	167	17	62	36	9	2	166

Includes 8 cases of German Measles

N.B. The smaller figures shown in the above Table are the number of cases in Day Nurseries and are included in the totals.

Table 10

**PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES IN THE
BOROUGH REMOVED TO HOSPITAL**

1897 to 1948

Year	* Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent age of removals	Fatality % Hospital cases	Fatality % Home Nursed cases
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	225	255	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
10 yrs. av. 1927-1936	454	340	80.1	4	87.3	135	82.2	4.5	5.4
10 yrs. av. 1937-1946	383	275	67.0	3	93.5	155	87.6	3.6	1.4
1938	978	992	64.2	4	100.	396	80.55	2.5	1.3
1939	289	186	69.89	1	100.	152	85.53	3.8	—
1940	450	133	70.0	1	100	193	86.5	1.8	3.85
1941	305	67	76.1	5	100.	91	94.5	1.16	—
1942	225	129	66.6	3	66.6	92	95.6	3.41	—
1943	271	294	58.8	2	100.	56	82.14	1.78	—
1944	300	296	64.5	4	75.	82	91.46	4.0	14.28
1945	248	234	65.3	2	100.	60	98.33	6.78	—
1946	259	190	65.26	2	100.	97	94.85	9.78	—
1947	404	248	72.58	—	—	21	95.24	5.0	—
1948	421	348	72.70	—	—	18	100.	—	—

* Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 11

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1948

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F.
and corrected for Index Error.)

Month	Mean reading of barometer	Mean temperature of air					Degree of Humidity (per cent.)	Mean Tempera- ture of Earth at		Rainfall in inches, All-yr-yn Hospital	Registered sunshine in hours and tenths	Sun above the Horizon in hours and minutes
		Highest by day	Lowest by night	Daily range	Dry bulb	Wet bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.426	47.4	37.2	10.2	42.3	40.8	87.2	42.0	44.2	9.81	47.2	260'19"
February	30.081	45.8	36.1	9.7	40.5	38.6	83.2	41.3	44.5	2.78	90.5	277'46"
March	30.301	56.5	39.1	7.4	46.1	43.5	80.4	44.8	44.9	2.40	172.9	369'28"
April	29.856	58.7	40.1	18.6	50.1	46.2	72.7	48.9	48.2	3.33	207.9	416'02"
May	29.945	65.2	43.6	21.6	55.9	50.6	68.6	55.7	53.1	3.83	298.9	483'55"
June	29.899	65.2	50.4	14.8	58.2	54.2	76.4	59.7	56.6	3.30	171.7	495'45"
July	29.987	70.6	53.1	17.5	62.6	57.5	73.8	61.9	58.9	1.89	191.3	499'04"
August	29.863	67.5	53.7	13.8	60.6	57.0	79.3	62.5	61.1	4.45	145.9	451'33"
Sept.	29.961	65.1	50.9	14.2	58.9	55.6	79.7	59.6	59.8	4.04	158.5	379'34"
October	30.012	56.9	45.0	11.9	50.1	48.3	86.7	54.3	57.1	5.40	106.1	331'08"
November	30.129	51.3	41.9	9.4	45.8	44.6	89.6	48.2	52.2	2.45	59.1	267'10"
December	29.982	48.5	37.9	10.6	43.7	40.7	82.9	44.3	48.9	5.67	65.4	246'06"
										49.35	1715.4	hrs.

